New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1189. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Know-Something State Convention.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, July 10.

The political Order calling themselves Know-Somethings met in Convention here to-day. About ninety delegates were present. H. E. Aldrich, of Worcester, President of the Order, occupied the Chair.

The resolutions adopted mainly reaffirm the principles of the party as promulgated at the late National Convention in Cleveland.

One of the resolutions adopted pledges the party in favor of Temperance, but without making any reference to the Prohibitory Law.

Two of the other resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of an immediate and hearty union of all the people in the State who believe that freedom, rather than Slavery, should be the controlling element of our national policy.

Resolved, That a Committee of Two from each Congressional District be appointed to correspond and cooperate with the members of all the various parties throughout the Commonwealth, favorable to a fusion movement upon the above basis; and this Committee shall be authorized, in conjunction with them, to call a State Convention in August or September next, or whenever, in their judgment, the time for such Convention shall have arrived.

The feeling was very strong for a fusion, but it was thought best not to call for one in the Convention directly.

The Committee chosen under the last resolution is as follows:

John Kendrick, of Orleans; Chas. G. Davis, of Plymouth; Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury; Horace Gollamore, of Pembroke; Velorous Taft, of Upton; E. G. Leach, of West Roxbury; Jacob Sleeper, of Boston; Wm. S. King, of Roxbury; John M. Clark, of Boston; James P. Richardson, of Cambridgeport; John Prince, of Essex; E. P. Hill, of Haverhill; J. Parker Gould, of Stoneham; Moses P. Hanson, of South Reading; S. P. Adams, of Lowell; O. W. Albee, of Marlboro'; E. B. Aldrich, of Worcester; W. W. Rice, of Worcester; L. A. Moody, of Chicopee; W. Bates, of Springfield; Edwin F. Jenks, of South Adams; S. H. Reed, of Greenfield.

State Convention of Country Bankers.

Syracuse, Tuesday, July 10.

The Bankers' Convention met in the City Hall this morning. G. W. Cuyler, of Palmyra, was chosen President, and G. H. Mumford, of Rochester, and D. H. Rasbach, of Chittenango, Secretaries. A number of plans were presented for the establishment of a Bank of Mutual Redemption, when a Committee of ten was appointed to whom were submitted all the different plans and propositions with power to arrange and report a scheme for adoption by the Convention. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed on the Committee: Geo. H. Mumford, of Rochester; Miles P. Sampson, of Leroy; Hamilton White, of Syracuse; John S. Gansen, of Buffalo; Geo. W. Rodgers, of Lockport; G. H. Merriman, of Auburn; Geo. W. Tifft, of Buffalo; J. B. Williams, of Ithaca; A. G. Story, of Herkimer; P. Outwater, Jr., of Syracuse; G. W. Cuyler, of Palmyra, and D. H. Rasbach, of Chittenango. There are fifty-six Banks represented and entire unanimity prevails as regards the object of the Convention.

The Election in Binghamton.

Binghamton, Tuesday, July 10.

There is quite a commotion in this place concerning the politics of Mr. Park, the recently elected President of the village. He was nominated as the Democratic and Anti-Maine Law candidate, but it now appears that he was also the candidate of the American party, and of course received the suffrages of the Order.

Binghamton, Tuesday, July 10—P. M.

Great consternation was exhibited after the result of our Charter election had transpired to learn that George Park, the candidate for President of the village, proved to be an American and on the American ticket. Long and contradictory were the reports, but the "knowing ones" enjoyed the fun amazingly. Sam is around and can be depended upon here. It seems Park was the American candidate, and was also nominated by the Hunkers.

The Liquor Law in Albany—Severe Assault Upon a Member of the Carson League.

Albany, Tuesday, July 10.

The preliminary examination to-day of the case of William Landon, proprietor of the City Hotel, charged with selling liquor contrary to law, caused the greatest excitement in this city. The Court Room, Hall and streets in the vicinity were crowded. Justice Coles decided that the complaint made on information and belief was sufficient to authorize the issuing of a warrant, and that the charge was competent to be examined, when the further examination was postponed till Thursday afternoon. Chauncy P. Williams, Esq., one of the Carson League, and the complainant in this case, was severely assaulted as he was passing out of the Hall of the Police Court, and showered with pulverized charcoal, by parties unknown.

Cricket Match.

Albany, Tuesday, July 10.

The match between the Utica and Albany Cricket Clubs commenced this morning. But one innings on each side was played, and at 4½ o'clock this afternoon the stumps were drawn for the day, with the following result: Utica first innings, 55; Albany first innings, 73; Albany ahead, 18. The play will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Several cricketers from New-York were present, among them George H. Castle, Esq., President of the New-York Club, and Mr. James.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Tuesday, July 10.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of ten to one, passed the Liquor bill, with certain amendments, which do not in any way affect the efficiency of the bill as it passed the House.

The bill to redistrict the State for choice of State Senators has passed the House by 205 to 75.

A bill to regulate Naturalization and the Suffrage of Naturalized Citizens, similar to that now in force in the State of Maine, was introduced to-day in the House. It is doubtful if the Legislature will adjourn on Saturday next, as previously announced.

The Portland Riot.

Portland, Tuesday, July 10.

The second Coroner's inquest on the body of Robbins, who was killed in the late riot, returned a verdict last evening. It is quite lengthy, and after reviewing the whole of the evidence, declares that the deceased came to his death by the rash and illegal orders of Mayor Dow, and leaving for the Courts to determine whether the Mayor is guilty of murder or manslaughter.

The Recent Accident on the Western Railroad.

Boston, Tuesday, July 10.

Governor Gardner has issued a proclamation offering one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the persons who placed obstructions on the Western Railroad, on the night of June 5, which threw the New-York and New-Haven train off the track.

The Steamship Benjamin Franklin.

Norfolk, Tuesday, July 10.

The steamship *Benjamin Franklin*, which put into this port in distress and with sickness on board, while on her passage from St. Thomas to New-York, has been a second time ordered into quarantine on account of another case of yellow fever having occurred on board. The repairs in the vessel are suspended.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 10.

John Allen, Jr., of the firm of John Allen & Co., forwarders, New-York and Buffalo, had one of his legs cut off on the Erie Railroad at Corning, yesterday. The accident was owing to his attempting to jump from the train when it was in motion.

Rumored Loss of the Ship Ann.

Norfolk, Tuesday, July 10.

It is rumored, but not generally credited, that the ship Ann, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, went to pieces near Key West, and that all hands perished except the Captain, (Giles,) his son, and son's wife.

Southern Mail Failures.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 10.

We have no mail this morning from beyond Savannah, and two New-Orleans mails are now overdue.

WASHINGTON.

Political Affairs in Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The resignation of Mr. Mason does not appear to be conditional. He will, if no permanent appointment of Commissioner be previously made, complete the preparation of his annual report for 1855, but his present connection with the Patent Office has ceased.

It is understood that the office of Commissioner of the local bureau has been tendered to Hon. Bernhardt Henn, of Iowa, and declined by him, and that subsequently the same offer has been made to Major Phelps, of Missouri, a member of the next Congress. Mr. Phelps will, of course, decline, as he is not only extremely fond of Congressional service, but is candidate for the Senate between Messrs. Benton, Doniphan and Atchison. I may remark, parenthetically, that the common impression among Missourians is that Atchison will be elected. Mr. Benton is considered to have abandoned political life, and to have gone into the book-making business, in which, as Editor of Fremont's Journals for the Senate press, he had had a great deal of experience previous to his engagement with the Appletons.

The President is much embarrassed in regard to the several important appointments now vacant and likely to become so. The Land Office must be given to a Western man, and as it seems that there is some undisclosed objection to ex-Governor Shannon, who was first selected, and as the second and third favorites of the Executive for the post have not responded affirmatively, it is conjectured that an appeal will next be made to General Shields, who held this office from Polk's inauguration until the beginning of the Mexican war. The General is now in Minnesota, reported to be locating land and awaiting the official demise of Gov. Gorman, into whose boots he has been expecting to glide. It has been intended to remove Gorman for some months past, but the axe, though suspended by an invisible thread, does not fall. Besides, there is reason to believe that this particular piece of Federal forage was destined for Dr. Olds, whose sudden conversion upon Nebraska and the Collins line has been heretofore a subject of public comment. But the Doctor, like his illustrious cotemporary, Borland, has just gone into the drug line, and would seem to have given over hopes of official distinction. But, further to complicate this knot of personal aspirations and engagements, there is little doubt that Shields was promised or believed that he was promised the commission of Brigadier General, which Congress created for somebody last Winter. Now, more than one of the army officers who look upon the field appointments as made only for them and not for the service or the country, have intimated that if Gen. Shields, or any other civilian, should be so uncivil as to step between them and this promotion, he would be instantly summoned to the field of private combat. I am not aware of the specific intrigues which have resulted in the place being kept vacant to this date, but it is by no means improbable that the singular and audacious menace to which I have referred may have had its influence in producing this result.

It is not certain that Mr. Waldo will leave the Pension Office for the Connecticut Judgeship, to which he has just been elected. The President desires him to remain where he is, as the business of that office is immense, owing to the operations under the new Bounty Land law, and as Mr. Waldo has initiated and systematized them, and is consequently more likely to conduct them successfully than anybody else.

Mr. Shugert, the acting Commissioner of the Patent Office, has been for many years an able assistant in the Bureau, and has enjoyed the confidence of each succeeding head of it during the whole period of his service; but the place will be bestowed with reference to political effect. Gen. Pierce is a candidate for renomination, and cannot afford to lose a trick.

The position of Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor, has undergone some change. He is a Whig, of the same elevated and noble stamp as Toombs and Stephens. He was an undisguised Know-Nothing and before his Georgia principals and patrons took the opposite chute, was supposed to be protected by the shadow of their names. But those luminaries have seen fit to hide the light assumed to be their own, and shine with a reflected brightness. In a word, Toombs and Stephens have repudiated the Know-Nothings. The first, departing for Europe, cast a Parthian shaft against the Order and the principles it represents, and the other is now screeching in scraggy tones through all the pine barrens of Georgia and along the dismal shores of Okefenokee, against the monstrosity of the notions, that only Americans should govern America, and that a political subject of the Pope is not as good a citizen of this Republic as a Protestant native of it. There is much of canny cunning, however, in the frantic ardor of both these patriots, and they have not taken sides at this late day upon the native question without due consideration of the incidents of continued pay and mileage. Unless Mr. Clayton has changed also, his case is hopeless, and he must go.

Mr. Stoeckel is almost the only Minister of the first class who remains here. He has always maintained a serene equanimity under all the reports of reverses to the arms of his countrymen; and it is reported that on the receipt of the news of the last steamer, he gave way to a little natural elation upon the terrible defeat sustained by the Allies on the 18th of June.

The wretched generalship and the inadequate force of the Allies certainly do not promise for them any brilliant conclusion of the drama. From the immense number of men which the Russians are able to concentrate upon any single point of their extended defences, there must be in the Sebastopol and the forts on the north side 100,000 men, and with the formidable armaments of their ships in the harbor, they must have from 1,600 to 2,000 of the very best cannon in the world—served, as the experience of the siege indicates, by the best artillerists in the world, who are guided by the genius of the first engineer in the world. The place was impregnable to the Allies on the 17th of October, 1854—it is certainly three times as strong in July, 1855.

Let me see what has taken place during this war. There had been one very remarkable siege before Sebastopol was attacked. The siege of Silistria, on the south side of the Danube, was commenced by the Russians on the 14th of April, 1854, with an army, admirably supplied, of 70,000. The garrison consisted of 8,000 Turks, but indifferently provided with the means of resistance to such a force, aided, as it was, by scientific engineers of the highest celebrity. Not less than four desperate attempts were made to take the place by storm—each one of which was defeated, and followed by no less desperate a sortie by the Turks. In one of these assaults Gen. Schilders was killed, Gen. Luders was desperately wounded, and Count Orloff and the Princes Gortchakoff and Paskiewitch were severely wounded. Previous to the last attack, which occurred on the 22d of June, Omar Pacha had thrown into the place a great reinforcement, and had supplied a new commander in the place of Musa Pacha, who was killed. The result was that after a siege of a half-fortified place for sixty-eight days, by 70,000 men, 30,000 of that number were killed and wounded, and the rest fled in dismay from before the place. From which it may be judged whether Sebastopol, the strongest place in the world—Gibraltar excepted—*is easy to take.*

AQUIDAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$839,613 ON FREIGHT.

News From South America and the West Indies.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *Illinois*, James P. McKinstry, U. S. N., commander, sailed from Aspinwall June 30, 11 o'clock P. M., arrived at Kingston July 3, 9 o'clock P. M., sailed thence for New-York July 4, 8 o'clock A. M., and arrived last evening. Experienced strong head winds, with heavy sea, during the entire passage from Aspinwall to Kingston. July 8, at noon, passed steamer *George Law*, bound to Aspinwall.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate* left San Francisco June 16, 4 o'clock P. M., with the United States mails, 450 passengers, and $1,063,079 54 in treasure, of which $218,688 09 was destined for England.

At 6½ o'clock A. M., 23d ult., passed Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, about 125 miles north of Acapulco; at 6:40 P. M., same day, arrived at Acapulco. [The Nicaragua Company's steamer *Pacific* was lying at anchor in the harbor; she sailed at 10 o'clock P. M. for San Francisco.] Sailed from Acapulco at 6:30 A. M., 24th ult., and arrived at Panama on the 29th, at 11 o'clock P. M.

June 28, on the outward passage, passed wreck of brig *Westport*, of Boothbay, Maine. The June number of the *New-York Nautical Magazine*, in the list of disasters at sea, mentions this brig as having been abandoned on the 21st of April, in lat. 34° 24', long. 75°. From this account, she has drifted in the intervening time S. 87° E., a distance of 271 miles, about 4½ knots per day.

There has not been a single case of sickness among the passengers on board the *Illinois* during the voyage, which fact can be attributed to their freedom from exposure during the transit across the Isthmus. Passengers now pass from ocean to ocean without soiling their "patent leathers."

The flag-ship *Independence*, of the Pacific squadron, was at Paita on the 21st ult., to sail in two or three days for Callao.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* was at Panama on the 30th ult.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Illinois*, and J. M. Freeman, of Adams & Co.'s Express, for late South American papers delivered with the utmost dispatch.

The *Illinois* brings no later news from California.

TREASURE LIST OF STEAMER ILLINOIS.

George N Ashby	$10,330	Mansfield & Wood	$10,000
Bank of America	69,100	L. Negbaur	3,500
A. Berwin	4,000	Newhouse & Spatz	12,000
C. A. Burgess	1,988	Order	78,196
Bucklin & Crane	19,798	Pierce, Hone & Co.	5,[illegible]
Bush & Wilde	19,937	Reed & Wade	6,000
Chambers & Heiser	6,750	Schloss Brothers	12,760
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	11,2[illegible]	Henry Strybring	3,000
J. B. Dickinson	10,157	Sampson & Tappan	15,000
George Daniels	11,682	G. W. Schenkberg	10,000
Drexel & Co	141,000	J. H. Sweetser	6,921
McDurmad & Co.	13,049	F. Sprague & Co.	14,295
William Hoge & Co	27,900	R. L. Taylor	16,281
T. J. Hand & Co.	15,890	T. Wattsons & Sons	15,508
W. S. Hansell & Sons	1,000	J. B. Weir	11,640
Hudson & Brothers	14,000	Wellington & Abbott	5,300
H. Harris & Co	7,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	143,4[illegible]
E. Kelly & Co.	42,400	From San Francisco	$839,301
Mechanics' Bank	1,200	From Aspinwall.	
Manning, Stanwood & Co.	24,[illegible]	Thomas Blandt	312
Total			$839,613

THE ISTHMUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says: Yesterday a number of the laborers on the railroad at this terminus struck on account of the reduction of wages to six dimes—and the workmen, mechanics, machinists, &c., struck on account of discontent with their food. We presume there are but few, if any, of these men who have enough surplus in hand to subsist on for any considerable time, and therefore we consider their "strike" to be foolish. We understand the Company have employed a number of new laborers, and will employ a number more to-morrow, to work on this station, at six dimes per day.

The same paper says: Every testimony goes to show that the present rivalry between this and the Nicaragua route to California may soon result in the complete success of the former, if liberal and energetic means be promptly employed; and if this is not done, the competition will still be kept up for a considerable time to come. No line of public conveyance was ever known to be just what it should be—and such competition as that now existing is sure to bring out all the defects or bad management of either.

Two companies have recently been chartered for operations on the Isthmus, in the neighboring province of Chiriqui—one by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the other by that of New-York; the former for colonization purposes, &c., the latter for working a coal mine at Bocas del Toro. Both are evidently got up principally by the same individuals. The *Courier* believes it is the intention of the former to construct a road through the province of Chiriqui, from ocean to ocean.

The Panama *Star* of the 28th June has an article on permitting foreigners to vote and hold minor offices in the new State of the Isthmus. The *Star* says:

"By giving foreign residents an interest in the formation and administration of those laws, their lively cooperation with the Government would be further secured. Take for instance the new and rising town of Aspinwall. The great majority of the population are foreigners—the whole city is owned by foreigners, and has been raised by foreign capital. In a few years it will rival Panama in extent and commercial prosperity. The residents there, for lack of a proper administration of the laws of the country, have been compelled, for self security and the preservation of public order, to organize to a certain extent a local Government, different from, and at variance with, that of the country. To this they have been forced, not out of opposition to the authority and law of the country, but from actual necessity. They will not, and cannot tolerate venal Judges, unjust Alcaldes, or an ignorant, brutal and mercenary police force. Give the citizens there a share in their own local Government, allow them to participate in the administration of the laws, give them a vote in the election of the officials who are to control them; and we venture to assert that Aspinwall will be the best, and most orderly conducted municipality in South America. But at the present time the case is different."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

The news of the past fortnight from this Republic is of very little interest. It comes down to the 31st of May. Congress was to meet on the 1st of June, and the Presidential message was looked forward to with great interest. Various schemes for further internal improvement will be brought forward. Preparations are being made for the National Exhibition of Industry in September. A Railroad from Talca to Santiago is projected, and has been favorably received—capital $2,000,000, in 2,000 shares of 1,000 each. The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad progresses rapidly under the able superintendence of Mr. Lloyd. Three steamers of 1,500 tons each are being built in England for the Valparaiso and Liverpool trade, and two more are to be commenced at an early date.

The mines are yielding well throughout the State.

Some alarm is felt among the farmers from the long continued drought, and in some districts the cattle have died for want of pasture.

The Markets.—The fortnight (May 16 to May 31,) had been exceedingly dull, and no transactions of importance had taken place. Cotton, Silk, Woolen and Linen Goods were dull, and the market fully supplied. In Metal no sales. Wines, Liquors and Oils in little demand. One small lot of Coal changed hands at $10 ₩ ton.

Since the 1st of January of this year the import of Sugar has been 70,669,000 lbs., of which 2,618,100 lbs. came from Sydney. During the same period the export of Flour has been 54,944,500 lbs., including 28,915,100 lbs. to Australia, 6,650,000 lbs. to England, 10,638,600 to Brazil, and 3,150,000 lbs. to California. Nitrate has been sold at 18½; Reals in Copper the sales have been small. Freights to England vary from £4 15s. to £5 5s.

Peru.

The approaching meeting of the Assembly, on the 15th of June, was anxiously looked forward to, and the friends of peace seem to fear that Castilla and Elias cannot long continue to act together, and that whichever of the two is elected, the other will organize a formidable and perhaps an armed opposition.

The liberated slaves in Lima presented Dr. M. T. Ureta with a gold plate, suitably inscribed, as an acknowledgment of his services in procuring their manumission.

General Castilla has issued a decree relating the value of the silver currency, which, for the future, is to be of the lei (fineness) of 10 dineros 4 grains, and that each hard dollar coined hereafter shall weigh 480 grains at the above standard; he orders the mint at Lima to buy silver at the rate of $10 2 reals per mark, and that of Pasco at the rate of $10 1r.

The United States vessels of war *Independence* and *John Adams* were at Paita on the 15th, but in consequence of despatches received from Lima sailed for Callao, to enforce the settlement of a question pending between the United States Representative and the Government, relative to the detention of the Captain of the American vessel *John Cummins*.

Bolivia.

Some activity manifests itself in the trade between this Republic and Peru. The approaching Presidential election continues to excite public attention. Señor Linares, one of the candidates, has a large party in his favor.

Paraguay and Brazil.

The question is ended amicably between these two countries. Salutes were interchanged by the Brazilian squadron and the Paraguayans. This was to repair the offence of expelling the Minister Leal. A treaty has been made defining boundaries and the conditions of river navigation.

JAMAICA.

We have Kingston papers to the 2d inst., but the news is meagre in the extreme.

An attack was made by a portion of the military stationed in Spanish Town on the civilians of that place, on the evening of the 28th, which would doubtless have been very serious, but for the timely interference of the officers of the regiment. It appears that some thirty or forty soldiers marched from the barracks to the market place, armed with sticks, which they flourished as they went along the streets, at the same time making allusions to the death of one Sergeant Abrahams, whom they asserted was murdered by one of the people of the town, and whose death they were determined on revenging. On reaching the store of Messrs. D. & E. Wolfe, they commenced to put their threat into execution by striking a man named James Henry, who was quietly walking along. This cowardly attack was resented by the citizens, who armed themselves with sticks, and the soldiers ultimately beat a precipitate retreat. With the view of preventing another row, the soldiers are all searched before they are allowed to leave barracks, and whatever instrument of offence that may be found on them is taken away.

We learn from Savanna-la-Mar that His Excellency the Governor has ordered an investigation respecting the liberation of the man Anderson alias Nettles, from on board the brig *Young America*, and that it was to have taken place at the Court-House there on the 15th inst.

The *Trelawny* has the following: The American bark *Fanny Buck* that arrived here on Tuesday last, grounded on coming into port. We are not aware whose fault it was, but we must certainly say that never was a vessel more "lubberly" managed than she was, whilst being brought in. We are happy, however, to say, that she has been got off.

The bark *Prince Rupert*, Capt. Turres, for London, cleared at the Custom-House, Port Maria, on the 14th inst., and among the exports comprising her cargo we find forty bales of Plantain Fibre. This shows that somebody has been at work. Success to the attempt. We shall soon see whether Jamaica will not be able to get along, without increasing her production of sugar and rum.—*Watchman.*

Australia.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

We are indebted to a passenger by the last British steamer from the South, for Melbourne papers to the 28th of April, being five days later than those we received by mail, and twenty-eight days later than the last accounts published in our journal.

The *Age* opposes very strongly the proposed export duty on gold as an act of injustice to the miner, and as a tax imposed on labor. With equal justice they say that wool, tallow and the other exports of the colony should be also taxed.

The land system still continues to excite a great deal of ill feeling against the Government, and the same journal speaks out plainly against it, and against the folly of thwarting, thus obstinately and rashly, the interest of the settlers. It says:

"There is a vast area of land, sufficient to support millions of people, lying idle and waste; and here are the unemployed crying out for free lands. Their number is daily increasing by immigration, and the voice of their complaint may very soon assume the tone of a demand, threatening the so-called vested rights and established interests, until the volcano of dissatisfaction bursts, producing a disturbance more formidable than Ballarat, because more general, and more disastrous in its consequences, because more fundamental in its cause."

In another article on the same subject it says, speaking to the Home Government:

"Do you owe us now gratitude? Can you offer us no return? Be assured that if you violate your duty as a parent, we will not be slow to renounce our filial obedience as your offspring."

The increasing Chinese immigration is also creating much public discussion, and though public feeling considers it unadvisable to check the immigration of these people, it is generally felt that some step should be taken to control its excess and to put a stop to the evil and immorality it produces.

The foundation of a new theatre was laid in Lonsdale-street by Mr. G. V. Brooke on the 19th April. It is the property of Mr. Coppin.

The papers notice the production of a vineyard, the property of Mr. Belpercroud, which this season produced twelve tons of grapes and 3,600 gallons colonial or white wine, which is extremely pleasant, and without containing the heat of sherry, is something of the lemon flavor and of a light character.

Gold at Melbourne is quoted at £3 16s. 6d. At Sydney it ranges from, Ovens and Ballarat gold, £3 17s. 9d. to £3 18s.; to Braidwood at £3 14s. 3d. to £3 14s. 6d. The demand continues to exceed the supply. Exchange 1 per cent. premium.

In Sydney Wool had arrived from the interior in large quantities. For middling and low qualities the price had rather declined, the holders of fine clips seemed indisposed to sell, and preferred shipping under advance.

In Tallow the requirements for domestic use rendered the supply inadequate to the demand. Beef, £58@£56; Mutton, £57@£70; Hides, 5s.@12s.6d. each; Sheepskins, 3d.@6½d. ₩ lb.

The price current of the Melbourne *Age* of the 23d April, says:

Many leading articles are getting scarce, and rising in price every day. Trade continues active. Among the articles quoted scarce, we notice Allsopp's Ale; Belmont Sperm Candles; American Dried Apples; do. Oats; Yellow Make, whole; Collins' small sized Picks; English and American Cheese, American Ducks and Drills much in demand, commanding long prices; Steel's Liverpool Soap and Turpentine much wanted.

Hay, £16 10s.@£17 10s. ₩ ton; pressed hay in advance.

THE MINES.

From the Melbourne *Age* of the 23d of April we make some further extracts. In the Ballarat and other mining districts improved machinery has been introduced, and old claims are being worked over again with profit. In the Gravel Pits mines there are rumors of 30 to 80 lbs. per 24 hours being nuggetted from individual claims. The amount of gold brought down by the escort by no means represents the yield of gold. From Ballarat district it was in one week 30,600 ounces. In one lead, one party washed upwards of 100 ounces in a bucket of staff.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

From the market reports we select a few of the leading items: American Boots and Shoes, 25 ₩ cent. on invoice price. Canvas, in good demand—bleached, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. ₩ yard; Scotch brown, and do. Nos. 1 to 8, 1s. to 1s. 1d. American Dried Apples very scarce—₩ lb., 6d. Furniture—no sale for American. Flour in bbls., none; Gallego & Haxall, ₩ ton. 2,000 lbs., £40. American Oats scarce, 7s. ₩ 40 lbs. Hops, ₩ lb., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Short-handled D American Shovels, polished, ₩ dozen, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Spades, £3 10s.; Collins' Picks, small size, much wanted, ₩ dozen, £2 to £2 5s. Cut Nails, little sale. Cheese market bare—₩ lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; Hams, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; Bacon, 9d. to 9d.; Goshen Butter, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Carolina Rice, ₩ ton, £40 to £45; Crushed Sugar, ₩ ton, £38 to £39; Molasses, none; American Ducks and Drills much in demand, commanding long prices; Resin, 10s. to 18s.; Turpentine—wanted, ₩ gallon, 5s. 6d.; Shingles, dull; Lumber, assorted invoices, in Bay, £10 9s. to £11; yellow pine, tongued and grooved, £13; honey dew Tobacco, in 20 lb. boxes, for 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d., (in bond;) Cavendish, 10d. to 1s. ₩ lb.; Cider, unsalable.

In Wool the sales have been small; superior flocks 1s 3½d. to 1s.5d. ₩ lb.; superior average, do. 1s.3d. to 1s.2d.; broken, low, &c., 11d. to 1s.; scoured, 1s 3d. to 1s.4d.; in grease, 6d. to 8d. Mutton Tallow, very scarce. Beef-Tallow, ₩ ton, £44 to £48. Hides, salted, each 11s. Best-trussed Hay, £16 to £17 10s. ₩ ton. The amount of Gold shipped from Melbourne for the week ending April 21, was valued at £295,000, $1,475,000. The latest dates received from New-York were to Dec. 30, and from San Francisco Jan. 27. The ship *General Jessup* sailed on the 21st for Calcutta with part of her original cargo from New-York.

Expenses at Sing Sing Prison.

Sing Sing Prison, Clerk's Office, Monday, July 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The public attention for the past year or two has been very justly drawn towards our State Prisons. The question whether they are to be a source of revenue to, or a charge upon the Treasury of the State, has been a much mooted question. The people have very justly condemned the unscrupulous management, or rather mismanagement of these institutions, which was at the time of its assumption by the present Whig administration ruining their credit and plunging the State deeply in debt upon their account. They have hurled Locofocism and its minions from power and place, and placed this very important branch of our State Government in the hands of those of whom at least they expect better things.

The Press has teemed with instances of mismanagement, fraud and peculation of this Prison and the demand for reform has been sounded throughout our State. The Whig Press has claimed that with proper and judicious management the Prison might be made a source of profit rather than a loss to the State. But thus far it has been a matter of speculation only, and people have been patiently awaiting the result of the present administration of Prison affairs.

I am now prepared to give the result of the first six months of the present year's expenses and receipts at this Prison.

On the first day of January last, at the time of the assumption of Prison affairs by the present administration, there was not sufficient provisions for a single ration, and they had to be purchased at exorbitant rates for present necessities, and indeed ever since, during the entire portion of the time, provisions have been full twenty-five per cent. higher than for years before. I merely mention this to show that there was no stock on hand with which to commence operations, and that there were at that time present and immediate necessities to be attended to, which required a large outlay.

The following table will show the amount of expenses under the present administration, from Jan. 1 to and including the month of June, and also the expenses of the previous administration during a like period of time in the year 1854.

Month.	1855.	1854.
January	$11,116 10	$29,570 83
February	9,668 70	6,644 94
March	9,[illegible]	7,907 [illegible]
April	9,429 43	24,080 [illegible]
May	9,000 30	10,449 01
June	8,277 94	10,807 04
Total	$56,691 13	$89,364 98
Deduct expenses of 1855 from 1854		56,691 13
Total		$32,673 85

Showing a balance in favor of the Whig Administration of over Thirty-two Thousand Dollars in six months.

Again, the excess of expenditures of the Sing Sing Prison during the time above mentioned as per the reports of the Inspectors—

For last year was	$42,956 95
While for the same period of time for this year, was only	11,691 95
Balance in favor of 1855	$32,265 00
The expenses during and for the month of June, 1854, were	$10,807 04
Receipts for same month	7,237 75
Excess of expenditures for June, 1854	$3,569 29
The expenses during and for the month of June, 1855, were	$8,277 94
Receipts for same month	7,793 01
Excess of expenditure	$484 93

Thus it will be seen that this prison for the month of June comes within less than five hundred dollars of paying its way, and this at a time, too, when pork is $20 per bbl., and all other things in the same proportion.

In view of the above facts, I think I can safely say that the problem is solved. With a moderate market, and prices within *living* range, Sing Sing Prison can be made to pay its own way, at least, if not proving a source of revenue to the State.

Respectfully yours,

B. Gage Berry, Clerk Sing Sing Prison.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Excursion.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

Yesterday was a great day for St. Louis. By the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway to Vincennes, 147 miles from this city, St. Louis is more than 100 miles nearer to New-York than by any other route. Your readers are aware that this is the broad gauge, the same as the Erie, so that by this route passengers can have broad and comfortable seats most of the way from New-York here. It passes over a beautiful section of country, as productive as any in the world. The valley of the Wabash is renowned for its fertility all the world over. That rich valley—and the intervening country from Vincennes to St. Louis is fully equal to it—is now connected by an air line railroad from Vincennes to St. Louis. Yesterday, the President and Directors of the Road, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of this city, the principal merchants, bankers, lawyers and business men, with invited guests from abroad, and numerous delegations along the route, numbering in all over 700, passed over the entire road from St. Louis to Vincennes, at which place they were received by a large concourse of people, and "welcomed to our ambitious little city" amid the discharge of cannon, the loud huzzas of the people, waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, music from the various bands, speeches, &c. After partaking of a collation, very handsomely got up by the ladies of Vincennes, a procession was formed, headed by thirteen young, and I may add, beautiful ladies, representing the old thirteen States, and marched to the market, where speeches were made by Judge Law, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Vinton, Judge Breese and others. Mr. Bacon's speech was a complete vindication and justification of his course in connection with the road. It is susceptible of being very much simplified. The Company owed Page & Bacon, and were honest enough to voluntarily give them all the security in their power, without compelling them to resort to legal process to compel the Company to do its duty; and I hope other companies will do the same, rather than compel their creditors to go to the expense of almost endless litigation. Mr. Bacon has rendered an immense service to St. Louis, at a terrible pecuniary sacrifice of his own interest, but in our humble judgment he will not be without his reward.

The Western world will yet regard him as one of her greatest benefactors. The history of St. Louis cannot be written without justly giving him a high place upon its pages. The prospects of the road are remarkably good; it is the favorite route of the citizens of this place, and I have no doubt but that its financial position will soon be disembarrassed, either by the issue of income bonds or preferred stock, or in some other way which will be satisfactory to all the parties in interest. The earnings of the road this present season must be immense. There are wheat and corn enough on the line of this road alone, this season, to feed your City for a year or more; and still there are thousands of acres lying in its immediate neighborhood unoccupied and uncultivated—a good place for those who are now without adequate compensation for their labor, to locate—where they will certainly have their reward. I have seen no place where I should rather have a farm than in Southern Illinois, on the line of either the Illinois Central or the Ohio and Mississippi Railways.

Business is quite active here. The wheat is a large part of it harvested, and the crop is immense; and corn bids fair to be as good. The crop of both will undoubtedly be larger than was ever before raised in this country.

G.

Board of Ten Governors.

The Board met on Tuesday at Randall's Island. There were present Governors Townsend, Duke, Tiemann, Smith, Taylor, DeGraw, Henry and West.

A complaint was received from Mr. Timothy Daly, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, implicating Dr. Ives, one of the house staff, with irregularity and violent conduct; also, Dr. Norcom, with participation in such irregularity and disobedience to the orders of Dr. Inman, to leave the nurse's room when desired to do so. It averred that Dr. Norcom struck the nurse, using to her a vile expression. She fell into hysterical convulsions, and a regular fracas occurred.

The first intention was the immediate dismissal of the offending officers, but lest it should seem as though no opportunity were given for the defence, the affair was referred to the Bellevue Hospital Committee. A long communication was read from Dr. Sanger, in reply to a communication from the Board, advocating the utility of leaving with him the sole responsibility and power of the appointment of the medical officers. The Hospital had hitherto been under the surveillance of no medical clique or party, but he was satisfied that the public service would be best promoted by leaving the *arrangements as at present.* It was moved that the letter be printed on the minutes.

Governor Duke evidently dissented most strongly from the view of this letter; he thought the examination conducted by a number of physicians would be more truthful and searching than if conducted by an individual; because one man might say they were competent; if great mortality occurred the public would surely doubt that competency. He knew of an instance where a youth (with a New-York diploma) was rejected thrice by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and after hard study had become competent.

Governor West regarded Dr. Sanger's communication complacently. If a physician were appointed, he ought to be properly selected and trusted. He referred to the "fracas" that had just occurred at Bellevue, describing the medical officers as "a set of fellows that would disgrace Tammany Hall." If it were fitting, he would offer a resolution to abolish the present system of appointments.

Governor Smith objected to the printing of the documents which had been read; no object could be gained by it except the glorification of Dr. Sanger.

Gov. Tiemann said the time was come when the medical arrangements required to be entirely superseded at Bellevue Hospital. The Medical Board ought to be abolished, and its Department committed to one responsible and governing mind. He had invariably admitted that the hospital nursing was good, but had no faith in the medical arrangements, or the talent there.

Gov. Duke said the practice at Bellevue was confided to youths; the hospital was a mere school, and governed by a clique.

Ultimately five voted in the affirmative and three in the negative on the question of printing.

A communication was read and filed from Dr. Sanger, appointing S. H. Hurd, M. D., and W. T. Abrams, M. D., as Assistant Physicians in the room of two other gentlemen resigned.

A communication from the Physician of Randall's Island, recommending fresh beef to be substituted for fish on the Island during the Summer months. Referred to the Committee.

Dr. Cock, of Bellevue Hospital, forwarded his letter of resignation as a Visiting Physician of the Hospital. He commended generally the Hospital as a "Medical School."

Governor Duke moved that such important medical opinion be printed with the other matter.

A ballot was taken, when Doct. Barker was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Doctor Cock.

An invitation to attend the Commencement of Columbia College was placed on file.

A resolution was passed appropriating $150 for tents and seats for the patients, as a sun-shade in the hot weather.

A resolution was then moved by Gov. West, that a Special Committee of three be appointed to report to the Board at an early day, what necessity exists for remodeling the Medical Department of Bellevue Hospital, and as to the propriety of appointing a resident physician to take medical charge of said hospital, and all such facts as bear upon the improvement of the Medical Department.

Governor Duke strongly objected to this resolution, as an attempt to break down a system that was working well; the attempt evidently was to substitute a resident physician for the present plan. If the object were mere inquiry he would not care, but he thought he knew the object, and would move the resolution be laid on the table, which was lost. The resolution was then adopted.

Messrs. Smith, West and Draper form the Committee appointed.

A variety of other communications were offered, of no great public interest. It was sought to relax the penalty of a dollar upon two females who had been absent beyond the rule, but the vote being equal, the proposition was lost and afterwards reconsidered.

Number remaining week ending July 7: Bellevue Hospital, 622; Lunatic Asylum, 590; Almshouse, 1,030; Penitentiary, 365; Hospital, from Penitentiary, 127; Hospital, from Almshouse, 120; Hospital, from Workhouse, 23; Workhouse, 724; Small-pox Hospital, 5; Randall's Island, 816; Randall's Island Hospital, 127; City Prison, 393; Second District Prison, 24; Third District Prison, 13; Colored Home, 248; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at nurse, 186. Total, 5,635; decrease, 76. Number remaining June 23, 1855, 5,711; admitted, 2,577; total, 8,288. Died, 48; discharged, 2,511; sent from Penitentiary, 104; sent from State Prison, 61; total, 2,753. Number remaining June 30, 5,535.

Adjourned until this day two weeks.

Death of the Fat Woman of Ohio—Sufferings of the Insurance Companies.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Catharine Scholey, the largest woman in the world, whom our citizens will recollect as being exhibited by Col. Wood, in this City, we learn, died in Sciota Township, Piqua County, Ohio, while sitting in her chair, on the 5th inst.

Col. Wood has been on a tour with the Black Swan through both Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with great success, and having just returned to this city, was about to start last evening for Ohio, to take the fat woman through the Provinces, and show the British subjects a specimen of "human natur," from the States, when he received a telegraph dispatch from the husband of the lady, of which the following is a copy, viz:

Pictou Co., Ohio, July 6.

"Dr. Col.: I have sad news for you. I received your letter on the evening of the 4th of July, about 10 o'clock, and am sorry to say that in about six hours thereafter Mrs. Scholey was a corpse. She complained on Monday, and her complaint was pronounced by her physicians neuralgia. She died sitting in her chair, without either a struggle or a groan. Indeed she was supposed to be asleep, when it was found, upon an effort being made to awaken her, that she had thus calmly expired.

"I may add that she had made all preparations for traveling with you, and to start any moment you might call for her, anticipating much pleasure in the enjoyment of the cooler climate of the Canadas, in traveling in your company during the heat of the Summer. Her health had been good up to this week.

"Yours, with respect, WM. SCHOLEY."

We learn that Colonel Wood had a life insurance on Mrs. Scholey to the amount of $25,000—$15,000 in the Companies of Hartford, Ct., and $10,000 in Ohio Companies.

The Census.

Population of Utica.—We bring together the population this city at three periods, separated from each other by five years: 1845, 13,190; 1850, 17,544; 1855, 22,169. Our population thus is now upwards of 22,000, showing an increase of about 5,000 during the past five years, being about the same as for the same period preceding. The County will show but little increase from 1850.

[Utica Herald.

The Census of Schenectady.—The following is the result of the Census of this city, just completed by the Marshals, which we compare with the Census of 1850: 1855, 8,373; 1850, 8,923. This shows a loss of 550 since 1850. Since 1850, it should be recollected, considerable portions of the Third and Fourth Wards have been attached to the towns of Niskayuna and Rotterdam; but for which, we think, a slight increase of population would be shown.—*Cabinet.*

Syracuse.—According to the Census Marshal, the population of Syracuse will be 27,000, being an increase of 1,600 a year, the census of 1850 giving that city a population of about 22,000.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Macbeth in Paris—Verdi—Rachel—Ristori—A Royal Love Letter—Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

The Thane of Cawdor gave hospitality once, and has now in his turn received it. The English Company commenced its representations on Friday last, in the midst of obstacles of divers natures. The French orchestra found incredible difficulties with Dr. ARNE's English music sung with the choruses, and the machinists and scene shifters were completely unhinged by the necessity of such constant changes in view of the audience; for in no French literary theatre does there ever occur a change, except between the acts, and when the curtain is down. The last rehearsal, in costume, took place in *presence of the Censors*, their object being, of course, to sit in judgment on SHAKSPEARE, and to expurgate such sentiments and allusions as might clash with the interests of the powers that be. I have not learned that any such were discovered, and have my doubts whether the *Censors* understands English.

The aspect of the house, on the first night, was singular. It was not over full, not at all fashionable, though the scene of the entertainment was the Italian Opera. Their Majesties were not present, much to my surprise, considering the alliance and the success of the mutual doings at Genitchi and Taganrog. The reason of their absence was probably this: the manager, or rather impresario of the Company is M. RUTH DE FYE, one of the exiles of the *coup d'état*, and but lately pardoned and reinstated. I do not think there were over twenty-five Americans in the house. There were few English, the immense majority of the audience being French. It was curious to look over into the pit, to see the rows of open *Shakspeares*, devoured by poring linguists. Luckily there were no two copies of the same edition, and each man turned over by himself. Had they all turned over together, the rustling would have drowned even the Macbethian utterance. I regret and am ashamed to say that directly under the chandelier was a collection of unanimous and simultaneous clappers, such as in any other theatre I should have pronounced a claque, without hesitation. But as the Italian Opera has never been polluted by the presence of this institution, I should be very loth to believe it to have been introduced by SHAKSPEARE, and by an English company, but I must credit the evidence of my eyes, and in fact, the admission of a responsible person.

The performance consisted of a vaudeville by Mr. STIRLING COYNE, "Macbeth," and a concluding divertissement of ballet dancing, shine cutting and jugglery. The curtain delaying its ascent for some moments after the cessation of the music, the foreign portion of the audience immediately commenced a rub-a-dub movement with their heels, which was as immediately hushed and frowned down by the majestic French. They seemed to say, "The performance may be English, and you may think you can introduce English manners, but we beg you to remember that this is the Italian Opera House of Paris, France." The curtain at last rose and the great tragedy began.

The performance was to the French, and the critics admit it must have been, a series of surprises and sore disappointments. Surprise at the utter neglect of detail, at the evident deficiency of rehearsals, at the constant changes of the scenery—scenery, too, which was recognized as having figured in "Don Pasquale" and the "Trovatore,"—at the abundant use made of the fantastic and supernatural element, and, above all, at the very novel style of interpretation; and disappointment at finding that they—the French—were not the proficients in the English language that they had flattered themselves to be. They had hoped to understand without effort; but FIORENTINO mentions persons who with some knowledge of colloquial English, did not seize upon and individualize "one traitorous word" as it passed. The caldron was so true to nature that the house became filled with smoke, and ladies rushed from their boxes, exclaiming "*quelle horreur!*" So that FIORENTINO advises the management to announce that next time "Macbeth" will be *inodore*.

The performance of the principal characters was creditable—that of *Macbeth*, by Mr. WALLACK, highly praiseworthy. The critics are very complimentary, and doubt whether there is a superior Thane upon the English stage. He was heartily and enthusiastically applauded in the scenes after the murder and at the banquet, besides at numerous minor passages of attitude and pantomime. Mrs. WALLACK, as *Lady Macbeth*, Miss WARING tha, was, afterwards Mrs. SEFTON, the only American in the Company, does not seem to have given as much satisfaction, and is presumed to be out of her walk in such characters. The other personages were not properly interpreted. On the whole, "Macbeth" cannot be said to have achieved a flattering success. To please the French such a play would require two months' rehearsal, and an outlay of some thousands upon the scenery and accessories.

Well, this was the first night, and the receipts were nineteen hundred francs, two hundred more than the average daily expenses. The second and third nights they fell much behind the expenses, and M. DE FYE, the impresario, having very little capital to boast of, could not pay the ballet corps and the supernumaries, who being in a strange country must not allow their dues to get into arrears. The actors have taken the alarm and an explosion has been the consequence. To-night was to have been the fourth representation of "Macbeth," and their Majesties had ordered their box to be prepared, but there is to be no performance. The catastrophe is complete, and the Company, under its present organization at least, may be considered as disbanded. It is very unfortunate and very mortifying. No manner of aid was lent to the enterprise by the English residents, and very little by the Americans. It is possible that another attempt may be made by Mr. WALLACK when relieved of his French director.

VERDI's "Sicilian Vespers," though certainly successful and destined to a prosperous career, is not equal to the "Trovatore." The second act is the best, and is universally acknowledged as a burst of genuine inspiration. At the fall of the curtain upon this act VERDI was loudly called for, and, after having struggled with M'lle CRUVELLI for quite a length of time, he suffered himself to be conducted upon the stage. The enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds, and had the whole Opera been written in so happy a vein, the composer would never have been contested again. But the third and fourth acts are comparatively feeble. There is a *De Profundis*, evidently suggested by the success of the *Miserere*, and a Bolero which would seem to be a reminiscence of the famous *Polonaise* in the "Lombardi." The Opera concludes just as the signal for the apochryphal massacre of the French at Palermo is to be given; signal which never was given and massacre which never occurred, according to M. SCRIBE. VERDI was again called on and again appeared, this time offering no resistance. The "Vespers" are sharply criticised, and the tone of the majority of the articles indicates clearly enough a foregone conclusion. VERDI must remember that ROSSINI, before obtaining acclimation in France, suffered ten years of exclusion, of denial, and of ridicule. It is to be hoped, for VERDI's sake, that the "Vespers" will obtain a pecuniary success, for the subject will render its representation, I should suppose, out of the question in Italy, at least in Rome and the Two Sicilies.

I said lately that I had never seen RACHEL's name upon a list of contributors to a benevolent object. But I have since. She has decidedly taken the alarm at the tone of the feuilletonists. The following sequence appears in *Figaro*, in behalf of a septuagenarian actress:

Mlle. RACHEL FELIX .... 100 francs.
M. RAPHAEL FELIX .... 50 francs.
Mlle. LIA FELIX .... 10 francs.
Mlle. SARAH FELIX .... 10 francs.
Mlle. DINAH FELIX .... 5 francs.

This includes all the family except old Mrs. FELIX. By what elegant term do you suppose the critics are given of late to designate this family? By the term "band" or "tribe." One feuilletonist, pursuing this idea still further, uses the expression "The Beni-Felix Tribe." Beni, which is of African derivation, signifies something very like Bedouin. The storm which has broken over RACHEL's head is altogether too violent to last; a reaction must follow. It will be a lesson to her, and she has, doubtless, taken it to heart before this. Her sufferings at the triumphs of the magnificent Italian are said to be acute, and the idea is prevalent that she will either give poison or take it. She is paying the penalty of ten years of despotism and tyranny.

Only one journal in Paris has espoused her cause during this relentless attack—the *Charivari*; and this espousal was in the indirect form of ridicule directed against RISTORI, for the "tragedy duel" to which it was said she had challenged RACHEL. The story was that she should play *Myrrha* and RACHEL *Phedre* the same night; they would toss up to see which should begin, and would invite comparison upon their merits. Now, although this was a fable, due to the prolific invention of Mr. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the *Charivari* chose to assume its authenticity, in order to inform RISTORI that in France the interpretation of the classics is never placed on a par with horse racing. It even said that the proposition resembled the charlatanry of dealers in miraculous pomatums. This notice falls harmless, as RISTORI, so far from seeking to institute comparisons, has consistently avoided them, and even declines playing *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, a character "created" by RACHEL. The city had been quite exhilarated by the rumor that she had yielded to the pressing solicitations of Mr. SCRIBE, and would enact the Italian version. An interesting feature of the performance was to be her recital, *in the original French*, of LAFONTAINE's fable of "The Two Pigeons," occurring in the play. I am afraid this hope will never be realized.

As RACHEL is at last, and once for all, about to leave for the United States, the idea is entertained in high quarters that RISTORI may be induced to remain permanently. The Minister of State is said to be inclined to offer her any persuasions in his power. So far, so good. But the idea that she may succeed in so perfecting herself in French as to perform in that language is one destined to disappointment. RISTORI speaks French well—better, perhaps, than any other Italian in France; but between this and pronouncing it with the perfection indispensable in the interpretation of the classics there is a gulf that no study nor practice can span. I have no idea, indeed, that she will ever make the attempt in public. I gave you her title, imperfectly, the other day—she is Marchesa CAPRANICA, and Duchessa DEL GRILLO.

Anecdotes of Imperial condescension are current this week. At the review upon the Champ de Mars, His Majesty offered a cigar of the panatella brand to a National Guard. The citizen was somewhat overwhelmed by this courtesy, and replied: "Sire, I will smoke this cigar all my life!"

Some nights afterwards, as the Emperor was leaving the Variétés, and was still laughing at the drolleries of LASSAGNE, one of his companions said to him: "There he is, your Majesty, in the doorway, if your Majesty would like to speak to him." As the Emperor passed, he said: "Upon my word, Mr. LASSAGNE, I should not have recognized you!" Listen to the intolerable reply: "Thank you, Sir; thank you, Madame!"

As there was no Madame in sight, poor LASSAGNE is quizzed awfully at his want of presence of mind. He excuses himself by averring that when he saw the Emperor, he supposed the Empress was with him as a matter of course.

The Police Court of this city witnesses many singular incidents, and the trial of Miss ANNA BOULARD is worth briefly narrating. The young lady in question having been seduced and abandoned, and being completely destitute of means, was turned out of doors by her landlord, and in consequence arrested for vagabondage, imprisoned, and finally brought before Mr. GEOFFROY CHATEAU, President of the Court, in an exceedingly interesting condition. Numerous certificates were produced in her favor, and her only error would seem to have been an anticipatory and undue confidence in a promise of marriage.

THE PRESIDENT—A young woman with such excellent recommendations ought not to be destitute in this way. Would not one of your former employés claim and support you during the period of your confinement?

ANNA—Oh, I should not dare to ask them; they would despise me.

PRESIDENT—I can understand that you feel as you do. Still the law does not permit us to send you to the hospital, and I must remand you to prison unless some one claims you.

VOICE—I will claim her as far as this goes, (*producing a coin*,) and if some of these other gentlemen will aid me———

OTHER VOICES—Of course. There, take this. Pass round the hat, &c., &c.

PRESIDENT—The tribunal is grateful that its idea has been understood and acted upon. [The usher passes round his velvet cap, and pours the collection into ANNA's apron.] Now that this poor child has resources at her disposal, I am at liberty to acquit her. Cease weeping, ANNA; your honorable past life has redeemed your error; may your future life cause it to be forgotten. Go, behave like a good girl, and honest people will always be ready to relieve you.

The great domestic preoccupation of the moment has inspired the *Charivari* with an illustration upon wood. A cur with tail aloft and a general self-appreciating demeanor seems to be causing a peasant woman to shed abundant tears. Some one asks her what's the matter? "Oh, dear," she says, "my poor cur that loved me so has gone and got proud since the increase in the price of meat!"

A M. GERARD, considering that one way to reduce the price of meat is to augment the supply of poultry, exhibits a hatching machine of three thousand egg power. The economy of hen leisure thus obtained is really enormous. An interesting feature of the exhibition is said to be the exactitude with which M. GERARD has learned to say, "Now, within the next half hour all the eggs in No. 5, or No. 6, as the case may be, will turn inside out." They never fail to be seized, during the period specified, with an agitation and tipping, followed by an issue of hideous little monsters, which immediately set about interpreting the first law of nature. M. GERARD won last week at the cattle show seven prizes and nine medals for specimens of his own personal incubation.

The Dancing Gardens are resorting to singular expedients to attract the multitude. The Jardin d'Hiver gives a three months' subscription to *Figaro*; the Parc d'Asnieres purchases a mammoth ox at the cattle show, and, roasting him whole, furnishes "rosbif" to its guests; while RAVELAGH has a fountain that spirts cologne water, and allows the ladies to draw numbers from a lottery, the prize in which is an open carriage and two horses for a month.

A servant girl in a provincial town has just discovered the extraordinary powers of the steam of boiling water. She was cooking some potatoes for dinner, and in order to hasten their mollification, put a heavy weight upon the cover of the kettle and filled up the cracks with clay. It was not long before the cover flew off, the kettle was split into flinders, and the potatoes fell into the fire. It is probable that some scientific application of this new motor will at once be made. It is notorious that the most important discoveries are invariably made by accident.

It is not long since pawnbrokers and decorations of the Legion of Honor were introduced into Algeria. Another of the blessings of civilization has just been made known to the inhabitants—warnings of the press. The *Colonisation* has received a warning for "articles which denote in the editors unfortunate tendencies, and which it is important not to tolerate." Imagine, if you can, an editor with an unfortunate tendency!

A royal love-letter has come to light in Lyons, under singular circumstances. A grocer was putting up half a pound of figs in a yellowish, time-worn paper. The purchaser was an amateur of autographs, and his quick eye at once detected a *billet-doux* from HENRI IV. to the Belle GABRIELLE. When will people learn to destroy their improper correspondence? However, in this case it makes no difference, as HENRI IV. had no reputation to lose, nor the Belle GABRIELLE either!

But I have no space in which to detail the thousand and one trifles which compose the budget of the week; how Mlle. CACCHI, a new danseuse from Italy, fearing the effect of the ridiculous pronunciation of her name, has it spelt CONQUI; how the Prefect of the Ariege has authorized a foray and stampede against two bears in his department; how one hundred pigeons were sent with messages, three days ago, to Antwerp; how the public health of Paris is so satisfactory that the hospitals have taken down their extra beds; how the American Commissioners have had another magnificent dinner at the *Café de Paris*; how people walk about in the Crystal Palace with their umbrellas up, the rain filtering through the roof; how, on Sundays, nine-tenths of the money is in coppers, and how it takes five hours to count it; how GEORGE VANDENHOFF advertises readings of Sheridan; how people are resuming their flannels, and how, if this weather lasts, we shall have sleighing by the Fourth of July.

DICK TINTO.

Yale College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The order of exercises for Commencement Week at Yale College is as follows:

Sunday afternoon, July 22, the Baccalaureate Address will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER, Professor of Divinity. Examination of candidates for admission Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday evening, Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON preaches the Concio ad Clerum. Wednesday evening the usual Alumni meeting takes place; in the afternoon the anniversary of the Literary Societies, and in the evening the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society is to be delivered by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, lately appointed Professor at Harvard. Thursday, July 26, the Commencement exercises proper occur. S.

Fishing and the Crops in the Western Part of the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PENN YAN, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The best fishing for lake trout in this part of the State is in Crooked Lake, (Keuka is the Indian name, meaning "Crooked.") Many are caught during the fishing season, which is from the middle of May to the last of June. They are taken mostly trolling, and rare sport it is to get a ten-pounder on the end of 200 feet of line; and as he is brought in, hand over hand, the excitement increasing as he appears down in the pure depths of the lake, as a gleam of light, coming nearer and nearer, and you lean over the side of the skiff, with every eye open and nerve tingling for the final throw, and then, with a successful swing, he is landed in the boat, trembling and bright with the drops of his native element, it is a pleasure such as none but a genuine disciple of the "gentle IZAAK" can appreciate.

It is amusing to see an unskilled tyro catch his first fish—or rather *not* catch him. He has many bites at first, either from the grass at the bottom, or a swell on the surface, and many a time does he measure off, with hasty zeal, 200 feet of excitement, to end only in a bit of barbed steel with a piece of sucker tied to it. But when he does get a genuine bite, and feels the unmistakable jerk of a live fish, that fish will have no breathing-time for the next few seconds of his existence. He must come along. But if, by an unlucky swing in getting him in, he is brought against the side of the boat, the hook tears out and away goes the captive; plunge goes, also, into the water both hands of the excited fisherman, and as they are raised, dropping and empty, he looks into them with stupid wonder, and then into the water, and then into the boat, to see where his fish could have gone to, but finally, with a deep-drawn sigh, concludes he hain't got him.

The morning and evening being the best biting-time of the lake trout, it adds much to the pleasure of the sport, as hills and lake then appear most attractive. Nothing can be more exhilarating or beautiful than a sunrise or sunset among the inland lakes and hills of Western New-York. There is almost invariably in settled water a north or south breeze blowing gentle and steady, as from the sea, and coming from the green hills and fresh fields, laden with the invisible essence of health and beauty; and the sun just rising, to add still richer flues to the scene, methinks that nature could not appear in a more attractive form in Italy or any land; and though there is not the same cool freshness and exhilaration in the air at evening, there is a quiet beauty and soothing stillness in its twilight that can be found only in its perfection among these hill-girt lakes.

But a word in regard to the crops of Western New-York may be as interesting and more instructive to your readers.

Wheat is now in a proper state to show the work of the weevil and also the Hessian fly, and I am happy to state that they are not committing the ravages we had reason to fear earlier in the season they would. The weevil *is* very bad in certain localities, such as low, alluvial bottoms, protected from the wind, but on rolling and up-land they will not do serious damage. This destructive fly seems to be of a clannish disposition, being apt to collect mostly in a few neighboring fields or farms, and woe be to the unlucky owners, for they will leave little but straw.

The Hessian fly, or joint worm, which works in the stock near the ground, seems to be most destructive on up-lands, while the weevil, being very small, and obliged to work on the head of the wheat, and therefore exposed to the wind, seeks low and protected places. Should both increase hereafter, as many fear—the light-winged weevil, as a band of Scythians, to sweep the valleys, and the Hessian fly, as the hireling of the Revolution, to scour the hills,—the prospect would indeed look alarming, as they are already appearing in Canada and the West, and everywhere that wheat grows in this country. But the fact is encouraging that in sections where the weevil first appeared, and three years ago almost entirely destroyed the wheat crop, now they are doing but little damage. This seems to indicate that they are passing on; and like the "course of Empire," westward they take their way.

Other crops are looking in the finest condition, except corn, which is backward; but since the recent warm weather, is growing with astonishing rapidity. There is undoubtedly ten times the amount of rye sown here that there ever was before, and other Spring grain in proportion, with the exception of barley; and though there is not the usual quantity of this grain sown, it will be a good crop, from the astonishing growth and yield of what is in the ground.

The rye harvest will commence in about a week, and that of wheat in two weeks. Both crops must be very large. The only danger to be apprehended now is from continuous rains at the time of harvest, but as this seldom does any serious damage, owing to the settled weather of the harvest season, the prospect for a good old-fashioned crop is most encouraging. And it is an encouraging sign also that the grumbling farmer has quite ceased grumbling, and he begins to think that "things look a *leetle* better," and he even ventures to brag very cautiously on the size and well-filled condition of his wheat heads, and the extra rows of grain in many of them; but should a grain buyer come around to hear his story, he will quickly put in a dozen weevil, for fear his statement will bring the price down.

KEUKA.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ARIEL AND OTHER POEMS. By W. W. FOSDICK. Illustrated with designs by DALLAS. 1 vol. New-York: BUNCE & BROTHER.

The fanciful poem which heads this collection, and gives a name to the volume, is not the best composition in it. The author takes "delicate Ariel" on his dismissal by Prospero, and, with a most unpardonable boldness, actually introduces Prospero as a speaking character in the poem. Now, no matter how well he thus may speak, the attempt to continue what SHAKSPEARE had so well done ought not to have been made. Ariel, the Spirit of Air, in juxta-position with Llama, the Spirit of Fire, is gracefully and delicately limned, but the introduction of Prospero weakens the poem much.

The miscellaneous contents of this volume vary very much in quality. Mr. FOSDICK possesses almost an excess of that "imagination all compact" without which what is called poetry cannot be produced. He has an affluent fancy, a rich vein of comparison, a flow of language, a facility of versification, a luxuriance of imagery, and a force of expression such as are rarely found combined in a single mind. This very richness sometimes makes against him,—that is, when he brings all of it into play at once. However, he *can* be judicious in his use of these varied powers, and the following passage from a poem on DANIEL BOONE attests it. We have marked in italics some felicities of thought and expression:

Strange, fair Kentucky! though no cannon shook
Thy giant hills, yet every stream and brook
Could tell a tale, that somewhere on its course,
Knife had met knife, and force encountered force,
And tomahawks gleamed in the sunlight's flood,
Descended swift, and dyed themselves in blood!
What then the feelings of the man that dared
This perilled place, alone, and unprepared—
Who knew not that the hut which he should leave
At daylight's dawn, would still be there at eve,
Or only ashes left to tell the tale
Where once its smoke arose above the vale!
For here no succor or support could aid
The single hunter in the forest shade;
No hand could stretch to give its kind supply,
No ear to hear, or heed his helpless cry;
If sickness came, no eye to watch his bed,
No soul to smooth the pillow 'neath his head,
No friendly face beside him sit, to cheer,
Or tell old tales, to every bosom dear;
No loving wife, to mingle soul with soul,
Like blended streams which with one current roll,
No simple child his hours to beguile,
To meet his look with upturned eye and smile,
No hand to press his own with cordial clasp,
And thrill his heart with friendship's fervid grasp.
He saw no tear, save those the fountains shed;
And heard no murmur, save the dove o'erhead;
The sable raven sweeping through the sky,
Turned down on him his *bare and burnished eye*—
Lured by the game he scented as he passed,
His husky voice came croaking on the blast;
And o'er the height of woody mountain peaks,
The circling eagle wheels aloft and shrieks,
To hear beneath, his stranger footsteps press
The brown leaves mid the silent wilderness.
But still, to be alone, was not to pine,
And BOONE! true loneliness was only thine.
To stand upon some mountain's craggy crest,
And see the sun sink silent in the west,
The night's *dark curtains drawn across day's red*,
And all the vale grow silent as the dead,
Oh, then it is, when light's fair form hath flown,
That man may feel how much he is *alone*.
To sit at night beside thy cabin fire,
And watch the flames of blazing wood expire,
With statute Silence, dumb, and all alone,
And not a voice to answer to thine own,
Nor household spirit for the empty chair:
But noiseless Darkness, *with her vacant stare*,
Peers through the shadows of the lonely room,
Then seeks the forest with her sister, Gloom.

As an example of Mr. FOSDICK's more florid style, we annex a quotation from a dirge on AMELIA:

Oh, she was gentle as the deep,
Where in calm sunshine halcyons fall asleep;
And, like the sea, her mind's deep treasury
Held hidden kingdoms, rare in purity,
And rich as cities paved with gems and gold,
Which the deep caverns of the ocean hold—
Where pearls dwell, in palaces of pearl,
Around whose base the golden waters curl,
Lit by a sun which shines not on earth's face.
So shone her mind, resplendent in its grace—
Catching from heaven her light celestial flood,
As the young pelican which drinks its mother's blood;
Her glowing genius mantled her in rays,
As seraph's presence sets the air a-blaze;
And goodness from her glances, like a charm,
Fell e'en on frozen hearts, and they grew warm;
Her speech was ever liquid on the tongue,
But Music stood enraptured when she sung,
And sounds like pearls fell from her mouth in song,
Or rained like roses when the breeze is strong.
Alas! in vain the traveler shall seek,
Sweet child of Song, beside broad Chesapeake,
Thy childhood's home, to find thee now!
And where Ohio's bright blue waters flow,
Bearing the sunshine's gold upon his breast,
Through the green valleys of the woody west;
There vainly shall the eye which reads thy lays,
Look for thy form, to bless thee, and to praise.

A considerable portion of the book is occupied with humorous or light poetry. There is much ingenuity in the rhymes and considerable skill in ringing the changes upon words, but, on the whole, we prefer Mr. FOSDICK in his more serious vein. Here is a small poem, written with a simplicity suited to the subject, which has greatly pleased us:

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

She dropped her mite into the treasury
Of that rich temple, where the many thronged,
To stand beneath its sacred arches vast,
To wear humility without and pride within,
And move 'mid columns massive, grand and tall.
Not so with her—her very heart bowed down
With meekness low, as bends the lily's cup
When balmy gales of Spring sweep through the vale.
The proud and haughty lavished forth their gold,
Till heaps were high of rich men's yellow ore,
And purse proud worldlings made their open show
Of largest charity. Half hid, she stole
To 'scape observing eyes and drop her mite
In coffers rich, for heaven set apart;
A blush stole o'er her cheek: the gift was small,
So poor an offering for so great a cause,
'Mid so much wealth,—'twas less than naught!
A drop in ocean's waves—in ocean's sands
A grain. She faltered as it fell. A tear
May be a prayer more deep than force of words,
And that sad sigh which swelled up from her heart,
To think the gift so small was all she had,
Was grateful to the ear of gracious God,
As is the morning hymn which swells aloft,
When seraphs shout Hosannas round the sun!—
That mite for her the daily bread might buy,
Or give her orphan babe a better meal;
She thought but this, *some may be poorer still*—
And as she thought, the white-clad Charity
Before her stood, with sad and pleading eyes,
And outstretched hand, asked alms for heaven's sake.
The widow gave, and gave with it her all!
Ere to the coffer's base the coin had dropped,
An angel caught and clasped it to his heart,
And flew with it to heaven and to God!
Before His throne God set that mite, and lo!
It was a Star!—a bright and golden orb,
More rich than gems and virgin ore if massed
To weigh the Andes down!

Our opinion of Mr. FOSDICK, as a poet, is decided. He possesses "the spirit and the faculty divine," and his very faults arise out of the fertility of his fancy. He has done well here. He will do better by and by.

The book is very handsomely got up, and the illustrations, by Mr. DALLAS, greatly ornament the poems.

Lord CARLISLE, the recently appointed Viceroy of Ireland, not having been included in the British Ministerial arrangements of 1852-3, with plenty of time and abundance of money on hand, and retaining some of his schoolboy recollections of classical literature and localities, went a-touring in the East, and threw the results of twelve months' travel and observation into a neatly printed volume, called *Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters*, which—chiefly because the writer was a *Lord*—has gone through several editions in London. It has been republished by HICKLING, SWAN & BROWN, of Boston, in a handsome form, with a variety of engravings which were not given in the London edition. It appears as "edited" by Professor FELTON, of Harvard University,—that is, he knows Lord CARLISLE, traveled in Greece much about the same time that his Lordship did, dined in company with him in Athens, has corrected some errors of the press for this American edition, praises the book for its "generous, candid and learned spirit," has added some notes of his own, (chiefly on Greece,) and records, when noticing that Lord C. has lately been made Viceroy of Ireland, that "it is a *pleasant* circumstance that he is the second Earl of CARLISLE who has been raised to that exalted dignity." *For whom* is it a "*pleasant*" circumstance? Truth to say, though the book is evidently written with good feeling and honest purpose, this Diary is very weak—so weak, so much in the namby-pamby style, that its contents would scarcely have been published (certainly not paid for) by any leading newspaper in London or New-York, if sent by a mere man of letters. The best part of the book is what Professor FELTON has added from his own memoranda, and the most "pleasant circumstance" of the whole is that Professor FELTON, a scholar and a ripe one, pledges himself in his preface to publish a volume embodying the results of his own observations in Greece—with the localities, antiquities and literature of which he is most familiarly acquainted.

The new volume of COOPER's Novels (People's edition, published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,) contains "*The Red-Skins, or Indian and Injin; being the conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts.*" It is curious enough that this novel, confessedly not among COOPER's best, had a larger sale in England than any other of his later compositions. It was received there as a correct exposition of the working of the landlord-and-tenant system in this State. There are some good things in this novel, and a few semi-striking characters. It is a heavy fiction, notwithstanding the author's ability. As part and parcel of COOPER's writings, it must be taken in with the rest of his volumes, but we are sure that it rarely will have a second perusal. The test of a good book is you want to read it a second time, if not oftener. As regards this series generally, we would suggest to STRINGER & TOWNSEND the propriety of having the old stereotype plates used in this edition looked at before they are used. The first chapter of *The Redskins* opens with a broken letter, and there are numerous examples of such defects in preceding volumes.

The Illustrated Manners Book, published as a manual of good behavior and polite accomplishments, is a short and stout volume, amusingly written and profusely embellished with characteristic engravings. Those upon wood are well executed—some by N. ORR, and some by the artists of the New-York Female School of Design. A large number of others, which claim to be "executed with the freedom and effect of pen and ink drawings, by a new and secret process called the Galvanotype," appear to us to be done by Glyphography, invented by E. PALMER, of London, in 1842—a process which is *not* secret. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK's scenes of "The Bottle" were done by this process. In the book before us, the specimens are generally indistinct and *smudgy*. A good many of the engravings are French. The book, which is singularly free from pretence, is readable and chatty, with a good deal of shrewd observation of men and manners. Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, New-York.

Constance Herbert, by GERALDINE JEWSBURY, (which has just appeared as No. 190 of HARPER's Select Novels,) is one of the most artistical works of fiction we have read for many a long day, with naturally drawn characters, probable incidents, and a dash of mystery sufficient to awaken and maintain interest to the close. It is greatly superior to Miss JEWSBURY's preceding compositions, and places her, as a novelist, on a level with, if not superior to, Mrs. MARSH. We notice one anachronism. The action of the story (the scene of which is principally in England) is fixed at a period at least sixty years back, but one of the characters is represented as then reading the agricultural journal called the *Mark-lane Express*—that is, fully thirty years before the first number of that paper was published!

Letters to Archbishop Hughes, by KIRWAN, collected and published by the HARPERS, in a neat volume now lying before us, includes the three series. They made some noise a few years ago, and have been thought worth revival, in the present polemical fever. The writer was originally a Roman Catholic, and here attacks "Popery" in no measured language, with interjectional diatribes against "the grinding tyranny and atrocious principles of its Bishops and priests." They are endorsed, in a very brief preface, by Mr. PRIME. All we need say is, that they exhibit *one* phase of the Popish controversy.

The Papal Conspiracy Exposed and Protestantism Defended, is a bulky attack (illustrated by some miserable wood-cuts,) which Rev. Dr. EDWARD BEECHER has fired off, (through M. W. DODD, publisher, New-York,) against "the great criminal," whose temporal head reigns in the Vatican.

Dr. ROWELL's *Manual of Dental Economy*, (published by CHARLES SCRIBNER,) will be found useful to those who have any regard for their teeth. It is terse and explicit on their construction and treatment.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

How it Works.

FIRST ARREST UNDER THE LAW IN THE CITY.

The constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law is about to be contested in earnest. Yesterday, the first warrant for an arrest under the new law was served, and the accused was brought before Justice WOOD. The complainant in this case is a MARY MARTIN, a sobered inebriate, who, after having had an attack of the horrors, requested that the rot-gut proprietor should be held to answer. The following is the affidavit of the complainant:

Mary Martin, of No. 151 Ludlow-street, swears that on the 6th of July, 1855, at Elizabeth-street, between Prince and Houston streets, intoxicating liquor was sold to deponent contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, passed April 9th, 1855. Deponent says that she got several drinks of spirituous liquor, called brandy, from Thomas Dowd, now present, the proprietor of the above place, and drank it in said premises, in presence of said Dowd, and paid said Thomas Dowd for said liquor. Wherefore she prays that said Thomas Dowd may be held to answer according to law.

DOWD was present at the examination of the complainant, and was held at its close to answer in the sum of $300.

The papers have been sent down to the Special Sessions, and it now depends upon the liquor dealer whether he will have a lively time or not by demanding a trial by Jury. The case excites considerable interest, as there is nothing sham about the complaint, arrest or bail, and there will be still less sham about its final disposal.

THE POLICE COURTS YESTERDAY.

At Essex Market there were a few cases of intoxication, about nine altogether. At Jefferson Market there were the same number of committals for intoxication, and three discharged after a reprimand. At the Tombs twelve were committed for intoxication.

One man, who appeared to be a workman on board of one of the California steamers, was among the arrested. Being sworn "true answers to make as to where he got the liquor by which he became intoxicated," he answered that he did not know. A fine of $10, or imprisonment for ten days, was at once imposed upon him. He paid up, expressing his opinion as he left the Court, that, "New-York is going to ——; but you may bet your life you won't catch me here again."

The next person arraigned was an old sailor. "I beg your honor's pardon," says he, "but I never was here before." "I'm sorry for you," replied the Judge, "you come under very unfavorable circumstances, and you must pay a fine of $10, or be imprisoned."

A veteran of the last war was then brought forward. He was out yesterday, he said, to see about his bounty land, and drank once or twice. He could not tell where he got his liquor, or whether he had been intoxicated.

Patrick Carr, being duly sworn, said: I live at No. 75 Roosevelt-street; I drank some intoxicating liquor yesterday; I got it from my employer, for whom I was working; I don't know his name; I was working in Wall-street; I don't know the number; he would not allow me to drink water, as I was in a profuse perspiration, and he took the liquor and mixed it with water and gave it me; I only drank once; I afterwards drank a pint of beer in Cherry-street, near Catharine-market; I don't know who keeps the place; I paid for it; that is all I recollect drinking. Committed for ten days.

John H. Moloney—I live at No. 100 Mulberry-street; I drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; I can't tell where I got any of it; I am not in the habit of drinking. Committed for ten days.

John Moloney—I live in Water-street, near Catharine; don't know the number; drank some liquor, brandy and beer; don't know where it was that I drank any of it; I stopped in the corners as I was passing; but I did not mind the streets. Committed for ten days.

Alexander Legget—I reside corner of Barclay-street and College-place; drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; remember drinking and paying for a glass of brandy at French's Hotel; the barkeeper also waited on me there; I also remember drinking and paying for a glass of brandy at George Shurrager's in Broadway, near the Broadway theatre; I paid ten cents for each glass; I drank in other places, but those are the only two houses in which I now recollect drinking. Committed for ten days.

Margaret Martin—Reside corner of Walker and Orange streets; I did not drink any strong liquor yesterday. Committed for ten days.

John McMahon—Resided in any place; I drank liquor in different places yesterday, but don't know where. Committed for ten days.

Patrick McQuade, of No. 20 Twelfth-street—I drank liquor yesterday, and if I drank it in one place I drank it in twenty. Paid the fine of $10, and was discharged.

Mary A. Suydam, of No. 31 Sullivan street—I drank some champagne yesterday; it intoxicated me; I purchased it at Mr. Hope's store about last Spring, and had it in my house since. Committed for ten days.

Catharine Welsh, of Washington-street—I drank intoxicating liquor yesterday; I purchased brandy of Mrs. Manning, in Washington-street; I do not know the number—and paid three cents for it. Committed for ten days.

Robert Cowen, of the State of Maine—I don't remember anything scarcely after I got on the dock yesterday; I drank at different places. [Prisoner was found drunk in Chatham-street.] Committed for ten days.

Isaac Jacobson, of Oneida County—I don't remember drinking any intoxicating liquors yesterday, except two glasses of porter, and I cannot tell where I got the liquor. Committed for ten days.

Eliza Gavat, of Mulberry-street—I don't know where the liquor was bought that I drank; it was brought to me into the house where I went to see a friend. Committed for ten days.

Frederick Forshall, a German, was found drunk in the streets. He could not understand English to be examined as to where he got his liquor. Committed for ten days.

John Thomas, of New-Jersey—I don't know who it was that sold me the liquor I drank yesterday. Committed for ten days.

Hugh Riley, found drunk in Wall-street, did not know where he procured liquor. Committed for ten days.

OPINION CALLED FOR IN BROOKLYN.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday evening, Alderman PELL offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by a vote of 18 to 13:

Whereas, An Act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime; and whereas, said law went into operation on the Fourth day of July; and whereas, his Honor the Mayor has issued his proclamation for its strict enforcement; therefore

Resolved, That the Counselor to the City is hereby directed to report to this Board, at its next regular meeting, his opinion on said Act: first, as to its constitutionality; second, whether the City will be liable for damages, by reason of the acts of its executive officers, should they undertake to enforce the same, according to its provisions, if afterwards the law should be declared unconstitutional.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Rochester *Daily American*, July 10, says: Six days have elapsed since the Prohibitory Law has been in force, during which time one intoxicated person has been arrested. On being examined he gave up the name of a landlord on Front-street as having furnished him liquor. The latter, after taking counsel and time to consider, paid the fine—fifty dollars—imposed by the Police Justice, pursuant to section four of the Maine Law. It is probable that, as a general thing the law will be voluntarily complied with in the city.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the course intended to be pursued by the municipal authorities, and believe it to be substantially as follows:

Taverns, groceries, grog shops, and drinking establishments of every description, are to be held strictly and impartially to immediate compliance with the Maine Law; in other words all sales of liquors contrary to its provisions, will be prevented or punished. The police are required to exercise the greatest vigilance, and no doubt can exist that the act will be thoroughly enforced in the suppression of dram-drinking throughout the city.

But in view of the conflict of legal opinion concerning the seizure and destruction clause of the Act, we understand that stocks of liquors being and remaining in store without any attempt to sell or dispose of them, will not at present, be molested. It is not to be overlooked that eminent counsel, some of whom cannot be suspected of partiality for liquor-dealers or their interests, have declared these features of the Prohibitory Law unconstitutional; nor can the city authorities shut their eyes to the fact that the Court of Appeals may take a like view of the case. Not much time will elapse before that tribunal must render a final judgment in the premises. That judgment must stand, and all will be compelled to submit. In case the Act shall be sustained, little damage can have occurred to the cause of Temperance, by a short delay in the enforcement of some of its provisions. On the other hand, should such provision be declared void, the city will have escaped the heavy responsibility incident to the illegal destruction of large amounts of property.

In Buffalo, so far, the Maine law has proved a total failure, and we learn from the papers in most of the large cities in the State, that no attempt has been made to enforce it. Here, most of the hotels, saloons and liquor shops are selling every kind of intoxicating drink without any attempt at concealment, or disguise of any description.

In Albany, most or all the dealers continue to sell without regard to the law—assuming it to be unconstitutional, and running the risk of the consequences. The Albany *Express* of yesterday says: The examination of LANDON takes place at 9 A. M. to-day. We learn that many other warrants will be taken out this morning.

We learn that quite a number of boys are being employed to act as spies at and around the different hotels, for this being paid. This, if true, is very disgraceful to the parties employing them, and of itself should consign the principle to contempt and scorn.

We understand that pretty decided proceedings are about to be taken by the Carson League against any and all officers who do not act under the Prohibitory Law.

Mr. Justice CARR on Saturday afternoon decided, that the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued against JOHN L. HUNGATE for selling liquor, was insufficient, the Poormaster who made the complaint, not having inserted in his affidavit that he resided in this town, and ordered his discharge. WILLIAM M. SHANKING appeared alone for the people and CHARLES S. LESTER for the defendant. Neither of the other lawyers that were rumored to have been engaged in the case appeared.

Mr. DUELL commenced an action for false imprisonment against Esq. FELSHAW, on Saturday, for ordering his arrest upon insufficient testimony.

All the hotels in Binghamton have closed their bars. So Binghamton may be set down among the list of villages which observes the law.

The first arrest in Newburg, under the new Liquor law, was made day before yesterday morning, by our "efficient" Street Commissioner, RAMSAY, and Policeman CLARK. An Irish woman was seen with a suspicious looking package under her shawl, which the said officers ascertained to be "Monongahela." They forthwith arrested her, and conveyed her to the Police Court. She was immediately released by Justice EAGER, who decided that the action of the aforesaid officials was entirely unwarranted.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Common Council and the Gas Companies.

The New-York Sun and the Committee—The Claims of the Metropolitan Company and the Objections of the New-York Company.

The Standing Committee on Lamps and Gas, to which had been referred the hearing of the claims of the newly chartered Metropolitan Company for permission to lay their main pipes through the City, and the reception of the remonstrances of the already existing and operating Companies, met yesterday, (Tuesday,) in the Councilmen's Chamber, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. ABRAHAM PINCKNEY, the Chairman, presided. The other members of the Committee present were Messrs. Jonathan Purdy, Jacob S. Moore, and W. Floyd.

The Chairman announced that at a meeting, last night, of the gentlemen of the Committee named above, the points which had been spoken of yesterday, in reference to the course of proceeding, were submitted to them, and they decided that they would read the petition of the Metropolitan Company, and then, if there were any objections to be offered on the part of either of the companies, they would receive those objections. The petition itself would be taken upon its own merits as they were presented on its face, unless sufficient objections to it were presented. If no such objections were made it would be fair to presume that the petition was fair.

The Chairman then read the petition asking permission for the Metropolitan Company to lay pipes in the streets and avenues of the City, in pursuance of the provisions of their charter of incorporation, granted April 17, 1855.

The petition goes on to state: "Your memorialists confidently anticipate that they will be enabled to furnish gas of a better quality than any heretofore furnished, and at cheaper rates; at the same time they are prepared to guarantee that their measurements will be accurate, their charges uniformly correct, and their business generally transacted to the satisfaction of the public.

"The fact that gas is furnished in other cities at a cheaper rate than that now charged in this City, is satisfactory evidence that the rates will be reduced under the operation of the competition with the existing companies, which this Company will furnish."

The Chairman, after reading the memorial, observed that his attention had been called that morning to an editorial article in the *Sun*, casting some reflections upon the Committee, by inference at least. He thought that in speaking for himself he spoke for the entire Committee, when he stated that their disposition was to canvass this matter fairly, and fully and freely, and give all parties interested in it an opportunity of being heard. If there were any legal contracts existing between the City and the other two Companies, or if this application was not correct, the Committee were willing, and would patiently sit and hear any evidence that might be presented, and would endeavor, as far as possible, to give an impartial opinion.

Mr. FOX, (President of the New-York Gas Company)—That is an article I know nothing about.

Mr. STOUGHTON, (counsel for the Metropolitan Company)—Allow me to say, Sir, that I have never before heard of the article, nor have I had any reason to suppose that such an article was called for.

THE REPORTER OF THE SUN—Was it an editorial article?

CHAIRMAN—Yes, Sir.

THE REPORTER OF THE SUN—As a reporter I disclaim any knowledge of it; I have not seen it.

Mr. WILLARD, (counsel for the New-York and Manhattan Companies)—I would add to what has been said by the gentleman on the other side, that I disclaim any knowledge of it, or any sort of connection with the publication of any article on the subject.

CHAIRMAN—The Committee are convinced that the article was written under a misapprehension, and being so, it was uncalled for, because it reflects on the Committee.

This matter having been dropped,

Mr. FOX rose again and said he would present his objections as President of the New-York Gas Company, in writing, and leave Mr. WILLARD to follow on behalf of both the remonstrant Companies.

The following statement of objections was accordingly presented and read:

The New-York Gas Light Company would respectfully represent to the Standing Committee on Lamps and Gas the objections to the application of the proposed Metropolitan Gas Company for permission to lay mains for distributing gas within the limits granted by the Common Council to the New-York Gas Company.

1. That at the date of the contract of the New-York Gas Company with the Common Council, the lighting of cities, especially of street lamps, with gas, was not known in the United States, excepting to a partial extent in Baltimore; and to effect the object in this City, under an arrangement with the Corporation, the New-York Gas Company invested a large amount of money, and from time to time, as requested, have furnished the public lamps and the citizens with all the gas which has been required within their district, the supply not having failed for any night since the commencement of manufacturing; in confirmation of which, as regards the public lamps, reference is made to every Superintendent of Lamps and Gas who has been appointed by the Corporation.

2. That all the streets within their district are now laid with sufficient mains to supply the citizens, and for public purposes, with whatever quantity that is now, or may hereafter be, required.

3. That permitting another Company to lay mains within the limits now occupied by the New-York Gas Company would cause much trouble and expense to both, in tapping for service pipes, and also, in case of leakages, from the difficulty of identifying the main pipes of the respective Companies. This has been experienced to so great an extent in European cities when permission had been given to lay two sets of mains in the same streets, prior to a knowledge of these difficulties, and resulted in so great losses to the Companies, as well as injury to the public, that the Companies had to be united or separate districts formed. The Committee on Lamps and Gas are respectfully referred to a report of the Law Committee of the Common Council, dated 22d August, 1830, for confirmation of this statement. In this City, where there is but one side of one street (the north side of Grand-street) in which each of the existing Companies have laid mains, mistakes have frequently occurred in tapping the pipes of either Company, causing difficulty in the accounts, and, in case of leaks, requiring search to be made and the ground to be opened, perhaps by both Companies, to ascertain and repair the damage.

4. That in the present state of many of the streets, now fully occupied with sewers, vaults, water pipes and gas-pipes, it would be difficult to place other lines of pipes without much injury, and causing great expense to the City in street paving. The Russ, Belgian, and other pavements cannot be taken up and relaid as perfectly as when first done, and consequently would soon need repairs. During the length of time necessary to lay so great an extent of pipes as would be requisite there would also be a serious inconvenience to business from the obstructing of the streets to carts and other vehicles.

5. That the statement of the Metropolitan Company, that they confidently anticipate furnishing gas of a better quality than any heretofore made, and at cheaper rates, is entirely problematical. The New-York Company commenced making gas from oil, then from rosin, and now are manufacturing it from coals of the best quality—this last article being considered the most advantageous to the consumer, and being the material generally used in all cities. The Company have also from time to time reduced the price of gas as often as a change of material or its cost would allow, viz. from $1 to 30 cents per hundred feet, the present rate, and a further reduction to 25 cents per hundred was contemplated to be made on 1st February, 1854, had the cost of coals and other materials remained the same as in the preceding year. At the present price, however, the expense of gas lighting is much below that of any other artificial light, in proportion to the quantity; and the reduction is still intended to be made as soon as circumstances will permit, probably sooner than a new company could get into successful operation.

6. The Metropolitan Company assert that they are prepared to guarantee that the measurement will be accurate, their charges uniformly correct, and their business generally transacted to the satisfaction of the public. In regard to this it is sufficient to state that there is but one mode, which is universally adopted, for ascertaining the quantity used by each consumer. This is shown by the gas-meter, an instrument invented for the purpose of measuring gas, which has been fully tested in Europe for about forty years, and on various occasions by the public authorities in this country, and found to be at least as accurate as any other measure used in commerce. The charges made by the New-York Gas Company are all at the same price and terms, and are intended to be correct; and the business of the Company, extending over a period of thirty years, is believed to have been transacted to the satisfaction of the public generally.

That the Lamp and Gas Committee may perceive the incorrectness of the assertions in the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company respecting the price of gas in this City, a statement is annexed, showing the prices charged in the principal cities of the United States, and the materials from which the article is manufactured, &c. From this table it will appear that the citizens of New-York, and particularly the Corporation, receive their gas at as low, or less price, than is charged in any other city, with the exception of Pittsburg, where from its proximity to the mines, the cost of material is much lower; and in Philadelphia, where the city supplies the funds at a low interest; yet notwithstanding this advantage, the last report of the condition of those works shows that a loss of $18,736 16 has occurred in carrying on the business for 1854.

That the Committee may be satisfied concerning the loss sustained by the New-York Gas Company in supplying the public lamps, reference is made to the same report of the Philadelphia Works, showing the loss in that city in lighting 1,920 lamps, even at the price of $20 each per annum, *for the gas*, to be $15,000, while but $15 is paid in New-York for the same number of hours' consumption of gas, and *for lamp-lighting, cleaning, &c.*, proving that the public receive a great advantage at the expense of the Company, at the prices which have been and are now paid for the street-lighting.

The New-York Gas Light Company believe that the faithful performance of their agreement with the Corporation in supplying the public lamps, although involving great loss for many years—their extensive means for manufacturing and furnishing a full supply in the District occupied by them, with their frequent reductions in the price of gas, and the intention of further abatement, are good and sufficient reasons against giving another Company privileges which would occasion much expense and inconvenience to the public as well as to the Company, in the digging up and repairs of the streets, altering the conducting pipes to the lamps, &c., without any substantial benefit being gained thereby to the citizens.

WILLIAM W. HONE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1855.

Mr. WILLARD proceeded at much length and with great ability to press the objections, based on considerations of public and private interest, which the two Companies he represented relied on as furnishing sufficient grounds to the Common Council for refusing to grant the privilege required. He was followed by

Mr. STOUGHTON, who replied in a clever argument to the points raised on behalf of the objecting Companies, and whose speech was unfinished at 5 o'clock, when the Committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

Tenth Ward Know-Nothings—Dr. A. L. W——s Wishes to Know Too Much—The Oracle Absent—Attempt to Reinstate Brother B——s.

Our Reporter again dropped in on Saturday evening at the corner of Ludlow and Grand streets to spend a social season with the Brothers. He was well received, and was fully repaid for all the anxiety it caused him in not being able to be with them at the previous meeting. Though the attendance was slim and composed mostly of the fuzzy-faced portion of the Council, still the same zeal for the Order seemed to prevail; which somewhat surprised our Reporter, inasmuch as the oracle, P——Y B——N, was absent.

Brother J. T. B——s took the Chair. ONE candidate was initiated, and the round sum of nine shillings taken in by collection. Having reached the proper stage, Brother H——s moved that Brother B——s, the expelled Whig, be reinstated. This motion was laid upon the table by a vote of 16 to 13; the majority not deeming it safe to act on so important a measure in the absence of P——Y B——N, the oracle and champion of the Tenth Ward Council. It is understood that he and the President, Brother B——s, favor the restoration of the expelled Whigs; and that both B——s and P——Y are to be restored to fellowship, provided they will not favor WM. H. SEWARD, or the Whig party, *which meets at the Broadway House*, and will avow themselves in favor of the National Platform adopted at Philadelphia, particularly that clause which relates to Slavery.

A large number of candidates were proposed, *as usual*, embracing some of the first citizens of the Tenth Ward, none of whom, however, will be initiated, as this game is resorted to to throw dust in the eyes of new members. Our reporter regrets to be thus plain, but does so from the highest sense of duty. A case in point is that of Dr. A. L. W——N. It seems that he had heretofore been proposed by the *little* "regalia man," and that on being visited by the Committee appointed to examine him as to his fitness, he took the sensible course with all sensible men of asking what Society it was to which he had been proposed? Whereupon the Committee dropped him, and reported to the Council that Dr. A. L. W——N in desiring to know to what Society he had been proposed had thus manifested a desire to get information which they were not in possession of, and, consequently, that he desired to know too much to be a good Know-Nothing! The oracle, P——Y B——N, being absent, the case of the Doctor was laid over, and the Committee directed to see whether his desire for knowledge could not be checked a little.

Our reporter suggests that the *little* "regalia man" would best withdraw the name of the Doctor, to save his reputation; as it is understood that the fuzzy-faced in secret caucus have resolved to black ball him. It don't do, Doctor, to try to know too much. That was the trouble with our first parents. It is contrary to the sworn tenets of the Brothers.

This being the regular night for a meeting of the second and third degrees, an adjournment was attempted for that purpose, but failed, in consequence, partly of the absence of P——Y B——N, and partly because it was supposed those degrees had been abolished by the National Council. Nothing official however having been received on this point, it was concluded to wait until P——Y B——N and the Mogul could hold a consultation.

The President, Brother B——s, was compelled to leave before adjournment to attend a convention composed of the Presidents of all the Councils in the City, together with the delegates from the City to the State Grand Council and the members of the Executive Committee, called to settle some differences of opinion existing among the Councils in regard to the new Constitution. It was whispered that this was a roundabout way of doing what had always been done by the Grand Mogul *alone*; and that better satisfaction would ensue by referring the whole subject to him, to be settled by him in each Council in his own way—*that is, as the majority in a particular Council might desire*. It is supposed that in his constant wriggling about to find the bent of the majority, he has not only lost sight of the little principle he ever had, but has forgotten that the Union has geographical bearings. Hence he honestly supposes there is "no North, no South, no East, no West."

The Council adjourned some time before Sunday morning, and the Brothers went home in a friendly frame of mind. The case of Dr. W——N will come up at the next meeting, when it is expected he will be on hand in the ante-room, to testify whether he will go it blind, or whether he will insist on knowing what kind of a "grinding-mill" he is to be worked in.

The Drowning on Sunday Morning.

The name of the boat was the *Grace Kerr*, and she started from Rutgers-street at 6 A. M. The accident was caused by a sudden change in the wind, which caused her to gibe and lay over so that the water run in the windows, the ballast shifting at the same time. It is alleged the bark *Gilbert* passed the spot while the men were struggling in the water. It was an outward bound schooner that took them on board. The names of those saved were Messrs. DANIEL HART and JAMES McMANN, and of those drowned, were JOHN W. PARKER, GEORGE GRADY and ROBERT FERGUSON. The last named gentleman was the Marine Reporter of the *Journal of Commerce*. So far the bodies of the drowned men have not been recovered, though a handsome reward has been offered.

The *Journal of Commerce* says of Mr. FERGUSON:

"Associated with this journal in different capacity for a series of years, ROBERT FERGUSON won the esteem of his co-laborers, by industry, promptness, and fidelity to duty. He was a young man of inflexible integrity and general good character; affable and agreeable in manners, intelligent and well-informed in matters pertaining to his calling. He has grown up from boyhood in this office, and worked his way from employment in the humblest station to the head of the marine department of this paper. As a husband and father his happiness was complete; and it was with feelings of sorrow and sympathy that we witnessed the agony of his devoted wife and three orphan children at their irreparable loss. The day before his decease the writer asked Mr. FERGUSON if he could swim; and he was answered that he could not. Had he possessed a knowledge of this art his life might have been saved. It will be seen that $150 is offered for the recovery of the bodies of the deceased, or either of them, viz.: ROBERT FERGUSON, GEORGE GRADY, JOHN W. PARKER.

Grand Reforms in Postal Matters.

The Postmaster General has given his great mind to the subject of Post-Office abuses, and issued an order—that postmasters use the *old* wrappers of letters, so long as any are left, to wrap letters in, and the old pieces of twine, as long as they can be made to do. This great reform is like our Mayor's reorganization of the Surgical Department of the Police—calculated to save a penny possibly, but certainly to give an impression of thoughtful care and attention. The people don't give proper credit to the economy of some of their fat-feeding servants. Here is a case—

A country Postmaster sent on to Washington for a new supply of wrapping paper, as is provided by law. He received promptly a bundle of old wrappers, all which had once been through the New-York office. He was instructed that a good wrapper could be used four times before it should be condemned as only fit to kindle fire with. When the great minds that move to such reforms wake up to the few remaining abuses in our postal system, we may confidently look for postal perfection.

Potatoes.

Let's annex Bermuda. Unless we do, it should shame us that she has to send us such quantities of eatables when millions of our own acres lie so near, are so rich, and lack a single laborer upon them. Three Bermuda vessels which arrived at this port not long since, brought 4,100 barrels, eighteen half barrels, and 1,600 bushels of potatoes, 100 barrels and 20,000 pounds of onions, and *280 boxes of tomatoes*. *Probably* a total of 25,000 bushels of potatoes from Bermuda alone, have arrived here this season. Charleston and Norfolk have sent us *some too*, but now the Long Island crop begins to come in; and none are better than those which come from *nearest home*. *The promise* of potatoes this season is most flattering throughout.

The Exempt Policy-Dealers.

The 80th section of the Police Regulations says: "The Captains will be diligent in the enforcement of the laws relating to *lotteries, lottery policies, selling of liquor*, and gambling of all kinds." Will not the Mayor, who is the determined Chief of the Police over and above all MATSELLS, whether George Williams, or George Washingtons, punch up the Captains to the performance of this most wholesome duty. Or if the Captains are busy, won't they let the Lieutenants take the matter in hand? Some of the Star Chamber appointees of the famous 28th of May, we suspect, are admirably adapted to the task.

Violating the Police Law.

A letter from Mr. VANDERVOORT, of the Police Department, defends the writer from the charge of following a double occupation,—writing for a newspaper and doing the Mayor's work. We would call his and the Mayor's attention to the first section of the Police Rules and Regulations: "Each and every member of the Department shall devote his *whole time and attention to the business of the Department*, and he is expressly prohibited from *following any other calling, or being employed in any other business*." Will not our "determined Chief" take a shy at the law and straighten out the business of his functionaries?

The Summer-clad Police.

The new Police uniform (for Summer) is very neat and fitting—chip hats, light colored linen frock-coats and pants, and the star, as usual, on the left breast. Policemen need not now be afraid to appear in the streets, or even when there is a row on foot. Dressed as well as the best of folks, we trust they will venture oftener into society.

Settled at Last.

DANIEL ULLMANN in his speech at Wilmington, Del., on the Fourth of July, referred to the report of his calumniators in reference to the place of his birth, and said: "I am an American by birth, and an American in heart; *I have never breathed any other than an American atmosphere; I have never looked on any other than an American sky*, and I have never been protected by any other than an American flag. From the place where I now stand I can almost behold the spot where repose my father and my mother—and within the sound of my voice now stands the house wherein I was born."

That being settled, why should any longer a certain portion of the American party be labeled "Hindoos?" They hate the name as they do the ——Pope. Mr. ULLMANN was not born in Hindostan and they are not a bit more like Hindoos than like Esquimaux in their appearance. Why, then, persist in stirring up the Hin——, there it is again —the native bile?

☞ Judge DENIO, of Utica, and Judge JOHNSON, of Albany, intend sailing for Europe in the Baltic to-day. They expect to be absent about two months.

☞ We are assured by a gentleman who has seen one of them that the Winking Madonnas have arrived and been distributed. No appointments for winking yet made.

☞ Columbia College Commencement takes place at NIBLO's to-day.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen..... TUESDAY, July 10.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of merchants and others doing business in Dey-street, to have farmers prevented from throwing garbage in said street.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

The following reports from the other Board were concurred in:

Of Committee on Sewers—To build a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, and through Eleventh-avenue to Forty-fourth-street. Also, to build a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue, 200 feet westerly, and one in Walker-street, from Cortlandt-alley to Elm-street.

Of Committee on Public Health—To fence in vacant lots on southwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Second-avenue, and south side Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Also, on block bounded by Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas—To place two lamps in front of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips—To build adjacent to Staten Island Ferry a suitable place for landing of the Government forces stationed in the New-York Harbor.

STORAGE AND EXPOSURE OF FIREWORKS.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor transmitting a communication from the Fire Marshal, accompanied by a petition signed by a large number of merchants and others, recommending the enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the storage or exposure of large quantities of fireworks in the City. The Fire Marshal, in the communication referred to, sets forth the dangers accruing from storage, in large quantities, of fireworks, to life and property, as very great; and that more effectual safeguards than are at present guaranteed to the citizens were called for. The petition, it is stated, is signed by all the dealers in fireworks in the City, with but a single exception. The papers were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

MEDICAL BUREAU IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Alderman C. H. TUCKER offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The newspapers of this day contain a document purporting to be signed by his Honor, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, stating that said Mayor intends to establish a Medical Bureau in the Police Department to be under the superintendence of a Surgeon General, therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to examine into the laws relating to the Police Department and the ordinances organizing the Executive Departments of the City, and to report to this Board whether in his opinion, the Mayor possesses the power to establish a Bureau of Surgeons to be connected with the Police or any other department.

Adopted.

Numerous reports were received from the other Board and referred to their appropriate Committees, when the Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

President D. D. CONOVER, Esq., took the Chair, and directed the Clerk to call the roll; only twenty-eight members answered. The Chair directed the absentees to be called, when three others answered, and the Clerk read the minutes. On motion the minutes were approved.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED, ETC.

Directing the Committee on Wharves to report by what right the waterfront at Pier No. 1 East River is now occupied by its possessor. In relation to the reinstatement of Hose Company No. 46 in the Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To pave sidewalks in front of Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Chatham-street. To flag sidewalks in front of Nos. 16 and 18 Eighth-avenue. To flag sidewalks in front of Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Jane-street. To reset curb and gutter in Chatham-street. To set curb and gutter stones in Vandam-street. To set curb and gutter stones in Varick-street. To pave Fifth-avenue from Forty-second-street to Forty-ninth-street. For a full length portrait of General Ward Burnet. To fence vacant lot No. 150 East Twenty-third-street. To appoint a special Committee to examine plans for the relief of Broadway. To repair sidewalks and gutters in front of No. 150 East Twenty-third-street. In favor of a plan to aid the firemen in finding the hydrants.

PETITION REFERRED.

Of James G. Maclay and others, for the extension of Chambers-street.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of suspending certain members of the Fire Department. In favor of suspending Terence Tiverman and others, members of the Fire Department.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

In relation to expulsions and resignations in the Fire Department.

REPORTS REFERRED.

In favor of paying sundry assessments against Colored Orphan Asylum.

WARD'S ISLAND FOR A BURYING GROUND.

In relation to the purchase of Ward's Island as a receptacle for the dead. The report states that "Nature herself has appeared to designate *Ward's Island as peculiarly adapted to this great object*. Entirely surrounded by water, the broad and rapid *streams of Hell Gate, Little Hell Gate* and Harlem River laving its shores and separating it from the *main land on all sides, it seems to have been* designated by a wise Providence to be a receptacle where the dead may repose in security, undisturbed by the rude vandalism of modern speculation and improvement. Your Committee are satisfied that ere many *years* will have elapsed, the whole Island will be required and will be had by the City, and constituted into a vast grand cemetery, laid out and improved and ornamented in such a manner, as will be creditable to the wealth and liberality of this great and rapidly increasing Metropolis, and what object can possibly be more noble, more praiseworthy than that of providing for the victims of vice, crime, and misfortune, suitable and neat resting places?—where their crimes, poverty and misfortune shall have been buried in the oblivion of the past by the hand of Death."

Resolved, That it be referred to a Commission of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Mayor, one by the owners of the land and water grants, and these two to select the third, and they shall proceed to make an estimate of the value.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To lease for the term of ten years the premises known as No. 12 Elm-street, for the use and occupation of Hose Company No. 60.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. VERMILYEA in the Chair, and passed on a number of papers on the regular calendar, which were ordered to a third reading. The Committee rose and reported, and the Board resumed; the report was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The Church Book Society.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the Society's rooms, No. 637 Broadway, on Tuesday the 26th inst. The Bishop of New-Jersey was in the Chair, and 21 other members of the Board were present.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Report was read and ordered to be printed. The Executive Committee state that though in many respects they have suffered like all others during the past year, from the financial depression in the community, yet they are by no means discouraged, and mean to press home upon Churchmen the importance of liberal contributions in aid of the Society's work. There is no reason to doubt that by a vigorous effort the Church Book Society can secure all the funds that it needs, for we are persuaded that the laity, when rightly approached, will not shrink from any call of duty.

Several letters were presented from absent members, expressing their regret, in consequence of being compelled to be away at this time. The Executive Committee were also elected, vacancies in the Board filled, &c., after which the Board adjourned.

Census Returns of the Fifth Ward.

The returns from the Fifth Ward are complete, except from one district. In this Ward there is one sugar manufactory that turns out over 14,000,000 lbs. of sugar in a year, and another that does nearly as large a business. The following are the returns of the Marshals in all save one district, and in that we have given an estimate:

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.—	Population	3,600	4.—	Population	4,500
	No. of dwellings (estimated)	278		No. of dwellings	485
	No. of families	740		No. of families	935
2.—	Population	5,040	5.—	Population	2,506
	No. of dwellings	305		No. of dwellings	191
	No. of families	1,124		No. of families	356
3.—	Population	4,060	6.—	Population	2,965
	No. of dwellings	430		No. of dwellings	126
	No. of families	620		No. of families	592

RECAPITULATION.

Population	22,655
Dwellings	1,809
Families	4,367

The following show the population of the present compared with former enumerations:

1830	17,722	1845	20,362
1835	18,495	1850	22,686
1840	19,159	1855	22,655

This shows a decrease of thirty-one in five years.

Highway Robbery.

THOMAS JACKSON, charged with committing a highway robbery on Monday evening, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday afternoon, and examined. The complainant, Mr. THOMAS BEATY of No. 229 Broadway was going through the Park near City Hall-place in the evening in question, when he was accosted by accused and requested to show him the City Hall, where an accomplice was waiting. BEATY was knocked down and severely beaten and robbed of his watch. His cries, however, brought the Second Ward Police, who succeeded in taking JACKSON into custody. He was committed for trial.

Robbery of Silks.

CATHARINE DEVINE, supposed to be an accomplice with her husband in stealing two cases of silk goods, valued at $4,000, from the sidewalk fronting the store of AUFFIN, ORDT, HESSENBERG & Co., No. 119 Broadway, was arrested yesterday and committed for trial. The goods were recovered in the house of Mrs. DEVINE, and upon that ground she was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the larceny. The husband has not yet been arrested.

A Jealous Wife.

MARY SNOWDEN, a colored woman, residing in Mott-street, was taken into custody yesterday, by Officer O'NEIL of the Sixth Ward, charged with stabbing her husband, with intent to kill, because he was rather partial to a certain other woman of the same hue and dye. MARY was committed for examination. The husband, though severely wounded, is doing well, and is little the worse of the chastising he has received.

Life Saving Apparatus.

An exhibition of a new life-saving apparatus took place yesterday on board of the floating bath off the Battery, in the presence of a large number of persons, including members of the Board of Pilots and nautical gentlemen. The apparatus can be seen in operation every day this week off the Battery.

☞ Mr. J. W. HADFIELD, of East Williamsburg, was the manufacturer of the fireworks displayed at the City Hall on Monday night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Slave Trade—Sentence of Capt. Smith—Interesting and Important Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 10.

Before Judges Betts and Ingersoll.

Capt. Smith, who was convicted of being engaged in the slave trade last Winter, but obtained a new trial on the question of his being an American citizen, was this morning brought up for sentence, having some three months ago pleaded guilty to an indictment for voluntarily serving on board a vessel engaged in the Slave trade.

Judge INGERSOLL having asked the usual question, if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced, to which Smith replied that he had nothing to say, proceeded to pass sentence as follows:

The indictment in this case charges that you were employed or engaged on board a vessel, in carrying slaves from one foreign country to another, for which offence the law provides that the party guilty of it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

It has come to the knowledge of the Court that you were indicted for an offence in relation to the carrying of slaves, which if well sustained would have forfeited your life, but that there was some difficulty in sustaining the offence by proof under the statute under which you were indicted, and that it was therefore abandoned. The defence which you set up was rather a technical one, not going to the merits of the case.

As to this offence I do not understand that there was the least doubt. You were on board a vessel engaged in carrying slaves as alleged. The only question then is, what penalty shall be imposed, and from the information that has come to my knowledge, I see no reason why the Court should limit the time of your punishment to a less time than that prescribed by the act.

I have been informed that you have given important information to the District Attorney in reference to the business in which you were engaged, and that there is probability that it would redound to the benefit of the United States in breaking up this business. But I do not think that, sitting here as a Judge, I can take cognizance of this. Whether it will redound to the benefit of the United States is a matter of some question. If it should, then you may derive some benefit from it, but until it does you cannot.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I have determined to fix the term of your imprisonment at the whole length of the time fixed by the statute—to date from the time when you pleaded guilty. From that time you have been in prison just as you would have been if sentence had been passed. That sentence was deferred at the request of the District Attorney, who thought that the delay was best, and therefore I have thought it would not be right to sentence you for two years from now, for it would be imprisoning you for more than two years.

In relation to the fine, it has been said that you have no means of paying it. I have no means of determining this. But the offence is one that should be severely dealt with. And though I would, if consistent with my duty, be willing to impose a nominal fine, yet it is my duty to do all that I can to break up this traffic.

The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you be imprisoned for twenty-one months from this date, and pay a fine of $1,000.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge BETTS announced to the bar that circumstances had occurred which would render it impossible for him to hold the Term this month as he had anticipated, and that Judge Ingersoll had consented to take it up next week. He should, however, take up one criminal case this morning.

He also announced the following decisions in cases argued at the June Term, but said that he had not written out his opinions, but only mentioned the points in each.

JURISDICTION—EVIDENCE.

Joseph Bounty vs. Franklin F. Edwards.—This suit was brought by the libelant to recover the value of certain ropes and chains, alleged by him to have been wrecking materials, and to have been carried away by the defendant from the libelant's possession.

Held by the Court—The pleadings and proofs fail to establish a case of which a Court of Admiralty can take cognizance, nor is it clearly in evidence that the defendant has, by his own acts, deprived the libelant of the property in question, or interfered with his right of ownership or possession.

The libel must be dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Nash; for respondent, Mr. Sherman.

COLLISION—IRRESISTIBLE ACCIDENT.

William B. Hamilton et al. vs. the steamship Franklin.—The libel in this case was filed to recover the damages occasioned to the libelant's vessel, by being run into by the *Franklin*, while lying at a pier in the North River.

Held by the Court—The collision and damage complained of being established by the pleadings, the only consideration is whether the claimants prove it was occasioned by irresistible accident. On that point I think the defence is not maintained by the facts and law of the case.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants, Mr. Barrett; for claimants, Mr. Morton.

DELIVERY OF CARGO—BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT—COMMISSION—PRACTICE.

John Greenaway et al. vs. The bark Griffin.—*By the Court*—The libel claims to recover the value of a bill of lading of furniture, shipped on board the bark at this port, consigned to the libelants at Rio Janeiro. The allegation in the libel is that the cargo was not delivered pursuant to the undertaking of the bill of lading. The answer denies the charge, and avers that the goods were delivered conformably to the undertaking in the bill of lading at the port of Rio Janeiro, from the ship to the libelants, and were received by them.

If this fact is adequately proved, it discharges the ship from responsibility for the carriage and delivery of the cargo, because the *gravamen* of the libel is the failure to make delivery according to contract, and even if the libelants were subsequently dispossessed of the goods by the act of the Brazilian Government, for omission by the master or ship-owner to observe the revenue regulations of the port, and for that cause lost the property, this action is not shaped to determine whether that injury could be redressed by suit against the ship. The seizure and confiscation of the goods by the Brazilian Government is rehearsed in the libel as a concomitant of the imputation, but is not made the foundation of the liability of the ship. That is claimed upon the distinct charge of non-delivery of the goods according to the terms of the bill of lading.

Such delivery or non-delivery is matter of proof *en pais*. The libelants must furnish first, *prima facie* evidence that the bill of lading has not been complied with, and then it devolves upon the claimants to prove the fulfillment of their undertaking. The libelants supply that initiatory proof if the commission executed at Rio is legal evidence.

Exceptions are taken to its regularity on various grounds, which with other prominent points will be noticed by the Court in the more formal opinion upon the case, but in view of the question of its admissibility, I think the claimants are precluded by the standing Rule 113 of this Court. Notice was given the proctors of the claimants, Jan. 13, last, that the commission and depositions annexed had been filed in the Clerk's Office of this Court, and had been opened. By the rule, any objection to the form or manner in which the depositions were taken, not specified in writing within four days after such notice, will be deemed waived.

The omission to have all the Commissioners unite in the execution of the commission, or of the witnesses to answer fully to interrogatories propounded or to make answer to any, would be of the character of fault or irregularity provided for by that rule.

Receiving the testimony then as before the Court, the libelants prove that the cargo was not delivered to, or received by them from the ship in fulfillment of the undertaking in the bill of lading, and upon that fact, not controverted by evidence on the part of the claimants, they are entitled to recover the value of the consignment which the ship failed to deliver to them.

Decree for libelants with a reference. For libelants—Mr. Lord and Mr. De Forest. For claimants—Mr. Stoughton.

CHARTER PARTY—JURISDICTION.

Asher Kursheed vs. James H. Hackett, et al.—The libel in this case was founded upon a charter party entered into between the parties. One of the defendant's denies any connection with it except by signing an engagement to guarantee the performance of it by the other defendant.

The charter party is under seal and in the usual form between the libelant and William H. Hackett, for a voyage from New-York to San Juan de Nicaragua and back, and was executed July 2, 1850.

At the foot of it, and across the page, is written: "I guarantee to the party of the first part the faithful performance of this covenant by the party of the second part." Signed by James H. Hackett, without date.

Held by the Court—That this is a common law, undertaking of suretyship, no way of a maritime character, either as to the place of its execution, or the subject matter of the stipulation. The covenant to be fulfilled was one to pay a stipulated hire for the use of the vessel, and James H. Hackett guarantees the payment of it without consideration named—and no proof is given that his undertaking had any mutuality with the charterer or the charter party.

But if this undertaking is obligatory upon him, it is a personal contract, entered into on land, and is not the subject of an action in a maritime Court.

Libel dismissed with costs as to James H. Hackett—and as to the charterer, decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant—Mr. Birdseye; for respondents—Mr. Donohue.

EXCEPTION—PLEADING—JOINDER OF PARTIES.

Timothy Kimball vs. The Steamboat Austin and the Barge Jacob Dreyea.—The libel in this case was filed to recover the damages occasioned to the libelant's vessel by being run into by the barge while in tow of the steamboat *Austin*. The two vessels were seized under the process issued, and were represented by different claimants and different proctors. Exceptions were filed to the libel by both parties.

Held by the Court—That the objection that an action of tort cannot be maintained against two vessels is not tenable. Two vessels acting concurrently in the commission of a wrongful collision, may as well be jointly chargeable in admiralty for it as their separate pilots, masters or owners. That objection, therefore, is overruled. All the other exceptions are allowed, the libelant having leave to amend his libel within ten days on payment of taxable costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue; for the steamboat, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for the barge, Mr. Crosby.

Mathias Clickner et al. vs. The Sloop Revenge.—This was an application on the part of a claimant to open a default and allow him to come in and defend the suit and for a stay of proceedings.

Held by the Court—That it is the practice of this Court to grant liberal indulgences to parties in bringing out their equities in respect to property under arrest and liable to condemnation and speedy distribution. Default set aside on terms.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue; for petitioner, Mr. McMahon.

SUBMISSION.

Joseph Collet vs. The Ship Koophandel.—This case was submitted without oral argument.

By the Court—The libelant fails furnishing evidence to support his libel. The facts proved by the claimants exonerate the ship from liability for the goods demanded by the libelant.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Russell; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

LIEN—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Thomas H. Faron et al. vs. The steamtug Economy. The same vs. The steamtug Jackson. The same vs. The steamtug Underwriter.—These three suits were brought to recover for supplies furnished to the vessels. The claimants deny their right to recover and allege that any lien they had has been lost.

By the Court—No proof is presented by either party. It is necessary for the libelants to support their allegations by evidence. The Court cannot, against the general denial of the answer, imply a right of action on their part. The claimants are not called upon for proofs to their allegations, until a *prima facie* right to a lien is made out by the libelants. Libels dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Van Wyck. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe & Donohue.

COLLISION—REHEARING.

Spofford & Tileston vs. The steamship Hector. Russell Sturges vs. The steamship Marion.—These were cross libels, filed to recover the damages occasioned by the two vessels by a collision between them which occurred off Robbins' Reef.

By the Court—I deem it important to insure clear understanding of the merits of these cross actions, that additional proofs be furnished, or at least a reargument be had, to these points:

1. The locality of the collision in reference to the East line of the main channel to the West edge of the mud bank.

2. The bearing by the compass of each vessel, when she made the first movement of her helm, with a view to the position of the other; and more clearness and exactitude of proof as to her own position at that time.

3. The depth of water on the mud flat opposite the place of collision at the time of tide in which it occurred.

4. The speed with which each vessel was proceeding and the period under the circumstances necessary to veer them respectively 45° off their course.

The Counsel will, under these orders, be permitted at their option to reargue the specific points indicated, or the entire case.

For the *Marion*—Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for the *Hector*—Messrs. Martin and Smith.

CRIMINAL CASE—ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

The first mate of the steamship *St. Louis*, Mr. Kittredge, was then put on trial charged with having made an assault upon the steward, Francois Compe, with a pistol. The evidence showed that a dispute arose between the mate and the steward, because the latter did not serve him properly, and that the mate went to his room and got a pistol and presented it at the steward. It was struck aside by a bystander, but went off. In defence it was shown that the steward had attacked the mate with an ice pick, and as no mark of a bullet was found, Mr. Gilbert, counsel for the accused, argued that the pistol was not loaded with ball, and that it was only intended to make the steward submit, and went off by accident.

The Court charged the Jury that in such a case it was incumbent upon the defendant to prove that the pistol was not loaded.

The Jury found, after a short absence, the prisoner guilty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 10.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Rowland vs. Bennett.—Order referring report back to same Commissioners.

Rodgers vs. Tilley.—Decree granted to be settled.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Wellets vs. Waite.—Special course to be settled.

Same vs. Finlay.—A like decision.

Wm. T. Finlay vs. The American Exchange Bank.—Dismissed without costs to either party.

E. Bliss et al. vs. The Same.—A like decision.

S. K. Worthington vs. The Same.—A like decision.

Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company vs. New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs, by reason of frivolousness of answer.

Hoge et al. vs. Page et al.—Sheriff to apply to officer who issued the warrant to fix the amount he is entitled to receive.

Henry C. Glinsman vs. Sophia E. Glinsman.—Judgment denying prayer of petition of plaintiff and dismissing complaint.

In re application of Margaret Emmons, &c.—Reference to Charles A. Peabody, Esq.

James A. Benedict vs. Jacob Singer et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs for frivolousness of demurrer.

Phelan vs. Bridge.—Complaint dismissed with costs to the defendant. Finding of law and facts filed. See opinion.

LONG ISLAND.

Pic-Nic Excursion.

The Sabbath School attached to the Reformed Dutch Church, Lee-avenue, North Brooklyn, celebrated their Second Anniversary yesterday by a pic-nic excursion to the beautiful grove of J. CARSON BREVOORT, Esq., Bedford, through whose generosity the grounds were placed at their disposal for the day. The scholars, teachers and friends, to the number of upwards of five hundred, proceeded in fourteen large cars by the way of the Flushing-avenue, Fulton-street and Fulton-avenue road to the grove, where the day was passed right merrily. At 3 o'clock, Mr. JOHNSON, the Superintendent, called the party to order, and from under a temporary canvass formed by the national flag, a prayer was offered by Rev. WM. H. JOHNSON, who was followed by R. G. PARDEE, Esq., of the New-York Sunday School Union, in an appropriate address to the children. An oration was delivered by Master WILLIE HALLOWAY, one of the Sabbath School scholars, a lad some fourteen years of age, in a manner which would have been creditable to a much older head—an address by Rev. GEORGE TALMAGE, the distribution of rewards, and the Doxology closed the exercises, and the large assemblage soon after quietly started for home by the cars.

The exercises at the stand were interspersed with singing by the children, and a band of music enlivened the scene during the day, which was passed in an agreeable manner, without anything to detract from the pleasures of the occasion.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices [illegible].

This Court assembled in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the following Grand Jury was empaneled:

SMITH J. EASTMAN, Foreman.

Thos. J. Van Zant,	John T. Martin,	Platt Powell,
Isaac Allen,	Samuel Graves,	James M. Polk,
Gordon C. Adams,	Richard Muller,	John Bogart,
Jas. D. Nolan,	S. B. Masters,	Thomas J. Adams,
Simon D. Moody,	Henry J. Hadden,	John [illegible],
	James Prince,	Isaac S. Head.

The usual charge was made to the Jury, including the Prohibitory Liquor Law, at the inquiry of which the Judge declined giving an opinion, believing it was time enough to do so when the question shall have been raised and argued before him. The Jury retired to their labors.

An effort was made to empanel a Petit Jury, but without success, there having been some error in the notifications, the date of which was written in such a manner as not to be able to distinguish whether it was for the 10th or 16th inst., to which time the Court adjourned.

The Clerk of this Court, G. M. STEVENS, Esq., was taken suddenly ill during the session, and was conveyed to his residence.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Schools in New-Jersey.

The Report of JOHN H. PHILLIPS, State Superintendent of Public Schools, was published lately. From the Report it appears that there are 190 Townships, Cities, Towns, &c., 1,436 School Districts, containing 168,031 children, between the ages of five and eighteen years. Of these, 105,040 have attended school some portion of the last year, which is an increase of almost 6,000 over the attendance the previous year. The amount raised and appropriated to school purposes during the last year was $368,571; of this, about $221,000 were raised by tax. The Townships have raised $53,000 more for school purposes than during the year previous, "furnishing abundant proof that the people estimate the importance and value of education, and are willing voluntarily to tax themselves liberally for its support. Eight years ago the amount appropriated for school purposes was $67,940; now it is nearly six times that amount—a gain of $320,000 in the last eight years. During the same period the number of scholars has increased from 91,430 to 168,031." This is encouraging.

Eight Teachers' Institutes have been held in Essex, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Somerset, Sussex and Warren Counties; 386 Teachers attended these Conventions.

Of the Common School Teachers employed the last year, 1,201 were males and 780 females. The average salary per annum of the former was $347, and of the latter $203.

The last census shows that 6,007 white men, 8,241 women, 2,167 colored men, and 2,250 colored women, adults, in New-Jersey, cannot read or write, making an aggregate of 18,665. Of these, 13,787 are natives and 4,878 foreigners, which is about in the ratio of two natives to one foreigner who cannot read and write. At the taking of the census the population of New-Jersey was 489,319, of which number 23,810 were colored, 465,509 whites. The ratio of colored adults who cannot read and write to the whole colored population is one in every five, the ratio of white adults who cannot read or write to the white population is one in every twenty-two. The ratio of adult white men who cannot read and write to the male population is one in every thirty-eight, while the ratio among the white *females* is one in every twenty-eight, which seems to indicate some foul play amongst the "lords" of New-Jersey towards the fair sex. The ratio among the colored males and females is about equal.

Taking the whole population the ratio of adults who cannot read and write is one in every twenty-six.

The ratio of native Americans who cannot read and write is one in every thirty-two, (almost) and among the foreign population the ratio is one in every ten.

From this it will appear that the ratio of those who cannot read and write is one in every five of the colored, one in every ten of the foreign, and one in every thirty-two of the native population.

New-York Daily Times.

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The Arrival of the Illinois.

The steamship *Illinois* arrived last night from the Isthmus with over $800,000 on freight. California dates are no later than those received by the *Northern Light*.

The *Illinois* brings later news from South America, the West Indies and Australia. From Peru we have nothing of any importance. By late advices we learn that the United States vessels-of-war, *Independence* and *John Adams*, had sailed from Paita to Lima to enforce the settlement of a question pending between the United States representative and the Government of Peru, relative to the detention of the Captain of the American vessel *John Cummins*. The Chilian Congress was to meet on the 1st of June. Valparaiso markets were dull. From Bolivia we learn that the approaching Presidential election was exciting the public mind.

We have also interesting news from Australia and Jamaica—a full summary of which will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

Satan Sitting for his Portrait.

Among the legends of the Romish Church, there is a story of a painter who succeeded so well in his pictures of the Virgin, that the jealousy of the Devil was excited by their popularity, and he appeared several times to the pious artist, and strove in vain by threats and cajolery, to induce him to paint his Satanic Majesty in as agreeable a manner as he had done the blessed Mary—for even the Devil, it seems, is ambitious of being thought good looking. In an evil hour the pious painter yielded to a temptation of the flesh, and found himself in a dungeon of the Inquisition, when the arch enemy of human souls visited him, and promised to set him at liberty on the condition that he would paint the long desired portrait. The fallen artist consented—the Devil took his seat, putting on the most agreeable look he could assume, and the result was a likeness which proved eminently satisfactory to his Sooty Majesty.

The editor of the *Herald*, who is generally called "the Satanic" by his cotemporaries, has a fondness for seeing agreeable portraits of himself similar to that which distinguished the Satan of the Romish legend; but, as no artist can be found sufficiently fallen to use his brush for so base a purpose, the ambitious demon of the Press is obliged to be content with seeing himself as others see him, or to sit to himself for his own picture. The Devil painted by himself would not, naturally, be so ill-looking as he might be if he sat to a more impartial artist. Self-praise, as the old saying has it, goes but little ways; however, as nobody will speak well of the "Satanic," he is not too modest to speak well of himself, and, as all artists understand the value of contrast, he always attempts to heighten his own good looks by introducing vile caricatures of other people into the pictures of which he makes himself the principal figure. The *Herald* yesterday contained one of its characteristic portraitures of itself, in which all human and journalistic excellences were attributed to itself, while all weaknesses and ill-looks were attributed to its cotemporaries. The Satanic exhibits a lack of cunning in its portraiture *of itself, which* would be unworthy its distinguished prototype. The Devil of the legend which we have quoted, knew too well the importance of having his portrait *painted by a man of character, to think of* painting himself, and our Satanic cotemporary should profit by his example, and hire somebody else, if the thing be possible, to give a flattering picture of his features. We have seen a book advertised, as in press, called "a Biography of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, by a Journalist," but it seems that the author has too much respect for himself to allow his own name to be published, and the author will be suspected of writing his own history if it should prove to be a favorable one.

We can imagine the sardonic leer of the *Herald* when it looked at itself in a mirror, and then commenced bedaubing the canvas with these bright tints:

> "Its whole career has been one of entire independence of every species of influence and control outside of the just relations of life. It has never maintained relations with parties, cliques or cabals. Its steady adherence to constitutional forms—its fearless defence of what is just and practical, contradistinguished from what is specious, sophistical and abstract," &c., &c.

Somebody's sleeve must have had a laugh in it when these sentences were put upon *paper, whether by an amanuensis, or the im*maculate personage whose virtues they exemplify. It is hardly necessary that we should characterize such brazen effrontery, but we cannot well help alluding to such a cool and confident exhibition of an unblushing reliance on the gullibility and helpless imbecility of a class of readers to whom such balderdash may be offered with impunity. But the *Herald* knows the tastes and capacities of its readers, no doubt, and adapts itself to their understandings; but we can hardly believe that they are quite so besotted as it gives them credit for being. The *Herald* attributes its success, in a financial sense, to its high-toned virtues and philosophical treatment of political questions; but the proprietor of the "Palace of Mirrors," or of any of the splendid dens of infamy in Mercer-street, might with as much truth attribute her success to her modesty and womanly virtues.

Sam Sold to the South.

Without seeing further into that mill-stone, futurity, than our neighbors, we venture to say there are visible some very decided auguries of the fate of "Sam." As an order devoted to the molestation and opposition of foreigners generally, and of one religious communion in particular, it may be regarded as demised: all such elements of its nature having been wisely eliminated at Philadelphia, to make way for a far more important matter as affecting American interests—the question of Slavery or Anti-Slavery, of Territorial servitude and sovereignty. The objects of an Order, especially of a secret one, are best discovered by reference to the tests of fidelity it puts forward. These appear to have resolved themselves into the single one of adhesion to the famous, or rather infamous, twelfth article; in other words, into devotion to Southern and Pro-Slavery ideas; and everybody watches the course of the order in accepting the test as a fair criterion of its merits and destiny.

For the Southern States, it is superfluous to say the Pro-Slavery clause is a subject of no difficulty at all. In the National Council, it is well known that the most prominent and judicious of the Southern leaders were prepared, and indeed anxious, to report resolutions condemnatory of the Kansas-Nebraska swindle, and to make the restoration of the old Compromise a watchword of the order. The measure was strenuously opposed by the luminous representatives of this State; who misrepresented the feeling in New-York and in the North so grossly, as to persuade, at length, their Southern friends that any concessions in the matter would be offensive rather than agreeable to the great body of Northern people. The resolutions, under this delusion, were put through; and of course will meet with no dissent at the South.

In the Free States there is more room for diversity of sentiment; and even here we are already supplied with pretty sure indications of the course of opinion. There is found to be a City Sam and a Country Sam. The former,—elaborated with all the refinement and delicacy of town life, with its strong tendency to destroy the moral tone of character; prepossessed extensively in favor of Southern trade, its profits, friendships and advantages; unfamiliar with principle, unless in company with interest,—is disposed to "cotton" to the South, and exact the full recognition of the Twelfth Commandment. The Councils in this City, by an average majority of five to one, endorse the platform. In Philadelphia almost perfect unanimity was obtained in the same direction. The Philadelphia delegates to the State Council bolted on this issue, the country, with an insignificant exception of one or two delegates, being united against them. In Massachusetts the only disposition to quarrel with the action of the State Council in approving the extreme course of Messrs. WILSON and GARDNER was observed in Boston. So far the three great cities of the Free States. They are willing to accept the Slavery clause, not because they have any faith in its truth, or its efficacy as a political agent, but because, with a disinterestedness of friendship truly meritorious, they are willing to sacrifice all things, even the prosperity of the party, to the exactions of Southern membership. The City Sam is essentially cotton.

The Rustic Sam is as certainly "woolly." Not to mention Massachusetts, the action of the Order in Pennsylvania is a fair index of the whole. That State has always held true to geographical affinities, in looking leniently upon Slavery. It has always supported Pro-Slavery candidates. Yet at this moment, by a vote of six to one, it repudiates Slavery, and declares in favor of a more equal political balance between the North and South. If Pennsylvania adopts this course, what State at the North can be expected to go the platform? Not New-York; all we hear from its rural Councils tell the same story of repudiation. In New-Jersey, the sentiment, as evinced by the press and by an informal meeting of *District Delegates*, is irreconcilably hostile to the platform. The ultra resolutions adopted by the K. N. Legislature of New-Hampshire, in regard to the Kansas fraud, show how unsparingly the *President's* own State measures the President's demerits. There is the best reason, in fact, to believe that out of the great commercial cities the national *organization of the Order* will be abandoned, and the approaching Presidential canvass entered upon under the colors of Free-Soil—possibly, of Abolitionism. Sam, to do him justice, is, in his nature, rustic, unsophisticated, unlicked simplicity, averse to all fellowship with Slavery.

So stand the two factions of that great party, "majestic, though in ruins," which has frightened the Administration of General PIERCE out of its propriety and the Free States. But the electoral vote of any State on the Presidential question depends very slightly upon what cities think or say; and three cities, with a joint population of two millions, will have little influence upon a rural population of seven times that number. It is easy, therefore, to prognosticate what manner of candidate the American party as a Northern unity will choose to vote for. He will have to respond distinctly to the strong predominant sense of the day;—whatever else he is, he must not come short of the full measure of restoring the Missouri Compromise, either actually or potentially, by declining to sanction the admission of any Slave States north of the Compromise line. Such a man, assuming the Order to have the numerical value claimed for it,—and the assumption is, at present, we think, violent,—will carry the electoral vote of every State north of Mason and Dixon; or, in other words, will be chosen to the Presidency by an emphatic majority. It only remains to be seen whether such a candidate will turn up. He is not heard from thus far. The partisan managers in the great cities, conscious of their feebleness abroad, are trying to compensate it with an extra employment of shrewd dealing; and are not in despair of foisting a man into nomination who, dumb as a candidate, shall be a very Stringfellow in office. The contest is between a subtle minority and a bold, loud-spoken, and perhaps not over cautious majority. The success of the former, it is almost superfluous to say, is the sacrifice of all chance for the party; the substitution of their close-mouthed candidate for the one demanded by the crisis is the substitution of defeat for victory,—of the final dissolution of the Order for its final triumph. If the times are significant of anything, it is that the American combination can be brought to support cordially no person friendly to the Philadelphia platform; and that if a Free-Soil candidate be not found in the bosom of the Order, they will look for one outside.

Palmerston's Permanency.

The Dublin *Nation*, edited by Mr. DUFFY, once an eminent patriot, and now a semi-Ministerial Member of Parliament, (whose vote helped to overthrow the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, and now supports PALMERSTON, as it once supported ABERDEEN,) informs its readers, in its publication of June 23, that some fears had been entertained in London among politicians, that the present English Ministry could scarcely retain office during the Parliamentary session, now fast coming to a close. It is probable that such fears may exist, but we suspect that they are groundless.

Lord PALMERSTON has got over the greatest difficulty which beset him. Cleverly contriving that the Roebuck Committee should have a chairman, (Lord SOMERSET) nearly related to Lord RAGLAN, the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, he thus may be said to have muzzled the report of that Committee. So completely was this done, that by a large majority, a few sentences blaming the incompetency of the Field Marshal, which Roebuck wished to introduce, were excised, and though a verdict of condemnation was returned, it was *general* and not *particular*. It blamed several, as a body, without mentioning any as individuals. Had Lord RAGLAN been condemned by name, his recall was inevitable. He could not continue at the head of the British forces, in the teeth of a strong Parliamentary conviction. And put into his post (and maintained there) by a Cabinet in which Lord PALMERSTON held a leading position, his fall would probably have involved the downfall of those who had appointed and sustained him. As it is, Lord RAGLAN will remain in the Crimea, a sort of military Micawber, hoping that "something may turn up," ere long, in the way of victory.

In another month or so the Parliamentary Session will end. About the twelfth of August, under ordinary circumstances, when the grouse come in, Parliament goes out. The greater part of the "Supplies" have already been voted. When the Ministry has coaxed the House of Commons out of the money-votes, he may (and probably does) snap his fingers at the Collective Wisdom assembled in what was the old chapel of St. Stephen. There may be a few hostile motions, (ROEBUCK's is one,) to test the confidence or non-confidence of the Commons in the Government, but there is little chance that, however angry, personal, or prolonged the debates, such motions will be carried. Two principle obstacles will prevent this. In the first place, supposing that the present Government was overthrown, who would take its place? COBDEN, BRIGHT, and the Anti-War leaders, though compact and powerful, have not sufficient partisan strength, as yet, to calculate upon being able to form an Administration at all likely to be permanent. Attempting to form it, and failing, would effectually destroy their *prestige* forever. In the next place, the extreme Liberal (or Radical) party has been completely broken up. Nor are the Peelites, now few and far between, in sufficient force to assume the reins of Government, with any prospect of success. Lastly, the Derby-Disraelite section, though it is much stronger now than Peel's phalanx in 1835, and has recovered the defeat by the *coalition in 1852, will not take office yet.* For them, the pear is not ripe enough, as yet. They wait the conclusion of the war, or the chance that its continued unsuccessful prosecution may make the English people downright distrustful of and angry with the existing Government.

There is yet another reason why, at this period, a break-up of the Palmerston Cabinet can scarcely take place. It is probable that, if such an event did take place, the new Minister would "appeal to the country"—that is, have a general election. Since the Reform Bill of 1832, the average duration of each Parliament has not exceeded three years. The last general election was in 1852. Members of Parliament are very much opposed to any Ministry or movement which will send them back to their constituents. To many of them, a dissolution of Parliament would be a political extinguisher, for they would not be reelected. A new Premier might call a new Parliament. PALMERSTON will manage with that which now exists, and those who have doubts of being again elected will naturally *cling to PALMERSTON.*

Having weathered the storm so far, there is every prospect that PALMERSTON will hold on during the rest of the session. After that, he is pretty sure not to be disturbed earlier than November, (should Parliament reassemble then)—perhaps not until next February, the usual time of commencing the next session. What is called "the chapter of accidents," is his main-stay-success in the Crimea, and a determined attempt to carry out the Administrative Reform, which he has promised may keep PALMERSTON at the head of affairs much longer than his enemies, or even his friends, anticipate at present.

Influence of the Atmosphere of Great Cities upon Surgical Operations.

The medical press of Paris has recently been discussing the subject of the influence of the atmosphere particularly upon surgical operations, and some remarkable facts of general interest have been elicited, showing that grave and delicate surgical operations performed in Paris have, in proportion to their number, more frequent fatal results than the same operations performed in the country or in less densely populated cities.

The most striking verification of this fact adduced, is in the case of the rare and dangerous surgical performance which is styled the Cæsarian operation. This, it is said, has not been successfully performed in Paris within the last seventy years, and no successful operation of this kind is remembered to have ever occurred in London; while in the Provinces of France some thirty cases have been reported, in about half of which the patients recovered. These results cannot possibly be referred to any inferiority of skill on the part of the surgeons of Paris, particularly during the lengthened period of seventy years, through which the cases run, and the medical press consequently refers it to the influence of the impure atmosphere of these great cities. May not this result, however, be caused in a Province by the more vigorous constitution and health of the patients in the country over those in the city?

It is said that a short removal from Paris, or to the salubrious quarters of Saint Cloud or Saint Germain, avoids this malign influence, and that one case of the successful performance of the Cæsarian operation has occurred in the vicinity of Paris. But it is not alone in the rare operation which has been alluded to that the influence of the atmosphere can be plainly detected. In the crowd of other surgical operations, all more or less grave and perilous, which are constantly occurring, the influence of the air of Paris is alleged to be injurious. In confirmation of this fact the surgeons of the city of Strasburg are cited, who, it appears, have a proportion of success at least double that of those of Paris in the amputation of limbs. For these reasons it is recommended to those from the country who seek the services of skillful city surgeons, to occupy the environs rather than the heart of the town, and the propriety of erecting special hospitals out of the tide of population for the performance of surgical operations is suggested.

If these learned medical gentlemen of Paris are correct in their theories and deductions, (and unquestionably there is much of truth evident in them, even to an unprofessional eye,) we would be pleased to be informed by some of the eminent surgeons and physicians who are at once an ornament to their profession and a solace to the suffering of New-York, whether our own City is also enveloped in the same malign atmosphere which is alleged to hang over the cities of London and Paris? In addition to the honor of being one of the first of commercial marts, we have also a world-wide reputation as one of the filthiest cities in Christendom; and the census now being taken shadows forth the population of New-York and the circumjacent suburbs as over a million of souls. Under these circumstances, that noble institution, the New-York Hospital, (our principal hospital for the performance of surgical operations,) in addition to standing in the centre of population, looks out on two of its fronts on two of the filthiest streets of our filthy City. Whether the magnificent watery *boulevards* which sweep majestically around Manhattan Island, dissipate the malaria which is detected in the atmosphere of London and Paris, we leave gentlemen of the medical profession to determine.

At all events, in selecting the site for the new buildings of the *New-York Hospital*, if it has not already been selected, and in erecting new hospitals of a similar character, which the rapid increase of our population will from time to time render necessary, it will be well to give to the considerations of which we have spoken their just weight and influence.

Irish Emigration Aid Society.

A Society has recently been established in this City for the purpose of sending Westward destitute Irish families who have resided for some time in New-York. It is the business of the Commissioners of Emigration to dispatch those emigrants to the interior who have recently arrived and are not inclined to remain in the City. The object of the present Society is to aid a different class, who are frequently in more need of assistance than those who have been only just landed on our wharves. There are many poor families in this City whose support is entirely dependent on the daily earnings of the parent; and, should sickness occur, or any accident throw him out of employment, the hardships which some families endure, and the devices to obtain a livelihood to which they must be driven, are very deplorable indeed. If they were able to remove themselves Westward, or into country localities where there is a demand for labor, their condition would be morally, physically and socially improved; but once sunk in the slough of poverty, they are unable to extricate themselves and must perish—miserably perish there—if some charitable hand be not stretched forth to their relief. To aid this numerous *class of persons, whose offspring are* forced to seek subsistence in the streets of New-York by very suspicious and questionable means, some Irishmen have resolved to organize themselves into a Society that will transmit such as may be deemed fit objects for their assistance to districts where they may be likely to obtain employment and good wages. The scheme is a philanthropic one, and must command the support and approval of those who are anxious to see crime diminished, pauperism transformed into independence and labor emancipated, by getting a wide field and no obstruction for the exercise of its strength. We will be glad to hear of the Irish Emigration Society going ahead prospering.

☞ The second Coroner's Jury of investigation into the cause of the death of ROBBINS, who was killed during the late riot in Portland, Me., have rendered a lengthy verdict, in which, after reviewing the evidence, they declare that the deceased came to his death by the rash and illegal orders of Mayor DOW. They leave it for the Courts to determine "whether the Mayor is guilty of murder or manslaughter."

Concert.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.

An Invitation Concert was given here last night by Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, of Detroit, Mich., for the purpose of testing the qualities of a new piano-forte improvement, recently invented by that gentleman. Mrs. H. C. WATSON, Signor BERNARDI and Mr. T. FRAZER were the vocal assistants, Messrs. KING, MORGAN, HEHL and WELS the instrumentalists. These resources were used discreetly, and afforded sufficient satisfaction to a crowded audience.

Mr. DRIGGS' invention cannot be considered fairly tested in a Concert room, so long as it is adapted merely to the capabilities of the square piano-forte. The amount of power that can be obtained from an instrument of two unisons is at best but sufficient for a private room. Everywhere else it is unsatisfactory;—stringey and drummy. Mr. DRIGGS' "improvement" appears to have some legitimate claims to distinction. A piano-forte on this plan can certainly be tuned more easily; the scale seems equal, and the "attachment" (called the Cinquine) is as good as anything of the kind recently brought forward. The entertainments gave unlimited satisfaction.

Dramatic.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the celebrated tragedian, sails to-day for Europe. He returns in a short time to fulfill engagements here and in the South and West; afterwards he visits California.

Barnum Forever—Attention, Ladies.

The lord of Iranistan is about to make another dash for the quarters of the people—we don't doubt he will take them. The project is this:

He invites all to lend him the daguerreotypes of their lady friends. These will be numbered and hung up in his Museum. On the 15th of October they will be open for exhibition. The good-natured public will flock in to see the portraits, and each visitor may write down the hundred of them that nearest suit his notions of beauty. These votes are to be deposited in a box. In three months all are to be counted, and the hundred that have the most votes will each receive a premium of $10 to start with. These hundred handsome ladies will then be painted on canvass, life size—from life where it is practicable, from the daguerreotype where it is not—at the Showman's expense. The hundred portraits will be hung in the Museum—25 cents admission and all the curiosities included.

Each visitor will, if so disposed, write down the twenty that he deems the handsomest of these and deposit his vote in a box. After three months of admiring and voting upon these, the box of votes will be opened and the premiums awarded: $1,000 to the original of the portrait that has the highest votes; $300 to the second, $200 to the third, &c., until the $5,000 have been awarded to the hundred. The portraits receiving the ten highest premiums will be engraved and sent on to be published in the French *World's Book of Beauty*, of which, we believe, Mr. B. is the American provider. Does anybody doubt that the great autobiographer will make a mint of money out of this new project?

Death of Col. Alvah Mann.

Mr. ALVAH MANN died on Monday, aged forty-six years. Mr. MANN was formerly of the firm of WELCH & MANN, circus proprietors. Of the Broadway Theatre he was the builder and first manager, commencing in 1849. The property afterwards passed out of his hands, and with it nearly all of his savings. His last speculation as a manager was in the circus, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, in 1852–3, which was also unsuccessful. Since that time he has been afflicted with dropsy. Col. MANN was widely known throughout the country and was very popular. He was a native of New-York State.

The remains of Col. MANN were interred at Greenwood yesterday. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN met the friends of the deceased at Florence's Hotel, and after the utterance of a very able address and an impressive prayer, the funeral cortege passed away. About thirty individuals were present, among whom we noticed Miss HARRIETTE BASSETT, the adopted daughter of the deceased, attired in deep morning, and the following gentlemen, who officiated as pall bearers: Messrs. JAMES TROY, —— CREGAN, A. BANKES, E. P. FOX, —— HARRISON, W. E. DELAVAN and Gen. WELCH. Owing to the shortness of the notice, it was impossible for any immediate relative to arrive in time.

The Census Marshals.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Census Marshals was held last evening at O'DONNELL's, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, JABEZ GIBBS presiding, and D. C. HENDERSON acting as Secretary. Reports were made as to the progress of census taking in the different Wards. Messrs. Burleson, Jordan, Savage, Cooper, Denman, Day, Manning, Williams, Gibbs, Messing, and Henderson, were appointed a sub-Committee of Conference with the Common Council. A General Convention of the Marshals will be held at O'DONNELL's, corner of Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The publication of imperfect and estimated census returns in advance of the official announcement of the result, was strongly condemned by several members of the Committee.

After the transaction of some other business the Committee adjourned.

Political Street Sweeping.

The Machine Street Cleaners are gone. The contract with SMITH, SECKLES & Co. expired on the last of June. They did their work admirably; but horses, carts and revolving brushes can't vote; so Mr. EBLING is down on them. Well, all we have to do is to keep an eye on the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, where the machines have been at work, and see if Mr. EBLING's voting sweepers do their duty as well. And, meanwhile, we shall look eagerly to see if the new contractors, after leaving the streets to rot with the accumulated filth, come in with the usual petition, after getting their money, that their contracts be forgiven them. The people have seen quite enough of political street-cleaning. Having enjoyed a specimen of a more decent sort, they will probably insist upon something different from what has generally prevailed during the hot months.

Baltimore City Functionaries in New-York.

Yesterday Councilmen MATHER, MASON and VAN RIPER received a Committee of the Baltimore Corporation, and proceeded to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, to examine the Institutions. Speeches were made and a collation provided, after which the party returned to the City and attended the meeting of the Board of Councilmen. The following are the names of the Baltimoreans: JOHN S. SUTTER, DANIEL LEPSTAN, WM. S. BARTLETT, Jr.; W. E. BEAL, JOHN GRAVES, City Treasurer; T. S. SICKLES, Engineer Baltimore Water-Works. These gentlemen are stopping at the New-York Hotel. They have also visited Albany and Boston for a similar purpose.

The Mayor's Surgeon.

The Mayor's reorganization of the Surgical Department of Police is not hailed by the Police as the wisest of moves. The *Post* says "it is as absurd to appoint special medical officers to prescribe for them as it would be to appoint a set of doctors to see that the bowels of the Aldermen are in proper order, or commission one of the Faculty as body physician to the Mayor. If we have municipal doctors to look after the health of one branch of the City Government let us carry out the system thoroughly and boldly in every department, and prescribe for all its clerks and other officers through the same machinery."

The Magdalene Asylum.

The regular monthly meeting of the lady managers of the above institution was held yesterday at the down-town dépôt in Amity-street, at which no business of public importance was transacted, the regular statements not being on hand. Owing to the scarcity of the managers, many being out of the City, it was resolved to adjourn until September next.

☞ A colored military company called the "Tinker Guard," headed by a white band, passed our office yesterday on its return from a target excursion. They made a soldier-like appearance.

☞ Mr. E. H. LUDLOW sold at auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot and buildings No. 5 Broadway, running through to Greenwich-street, for *eighty-six thousand dollars*. The lot is about 174 feet in depth and 42 in width.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev. R. L. FRAZER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti-Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the case of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON,	S. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS,	HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS,	SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
S. M. TINDALE,	JOHN D. STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their confidence is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRAZER, Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Dépôt, No. 241 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PARK & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

AGUE SUFFERERS CURED WITHOUT POISON!—NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—The universal cause of Fever and Ague is Malaria, and the perfect antidote to that atmospheric poison, called "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," never fails to insure perfect health. Every other medicine, pill or mixture, in the market, contains arsenic, quinine, mercury, strychnine, or other noxious drugs, which, though they may "break the chills" temporarily, are sure to "break the constitution" of the poor sufferer at the same time. They are the offspring either of false medical principles or mercenary quacks. None of them can offer such testimony as the following from the most celebrated chemist in the United States:

NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 128 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive cure for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr. Chilton, the eminent Chemist, pronounces it a medicinal tincture of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr. Castle and Prof. Hale also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by H. W. HILLS, Druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 25 Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

KNOX AND ROCKS.—BY BUYING YOUR HATS of the former you will save the latter. KNOX has in his new quarters the most superb collection of elegant "mountings" that we ever saw. Felt, Fur and Straw—all are elegant, all fashionable, all comfortable. Umbrellas, Carpet-Bags, and other neat and useful articles for the traveler, he also keeps constantly on hand at Nos. 128 and 212 Broadway—for KNOX, you know, drives a double team.

EYE-DISEASES TREATED BY A NEW SYSTEM.—Cataracts cured in most cases without an operation. No cupping, bleeding or salivating. Eye-diseases treated by correspondence, when merely the sight and not the eye itself is affected. Dr. C. W. UPHAM, Oculist, successor to Dr. Roebrig. Office, No. 224 4th-st., near Broadway. Hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HECKERS' FARINA.

This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

HECKERS' MACARONI.—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

FINE LAWNS AT 6d PER YARD.—JUST RECEIVED from Auction, and will be offered for sale on Monday, July 9, 3,000 yards of fine Printed Lawns, yard wide and fast colors, at the low price of 6½c. per yard—the same as usually sold at 1s. 6d.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE IS THE EXPONENT of its own virtues. A pair of red or grey whiskers are invested with a comely brown or jetty tinge in five minutes. The transformation is like magic. The result is permanent. Neither hair nor scalp is injured. Applied at No. 6 Astor House.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Paillasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDROBE in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

RICH BAREGES AT 12½c. PER YARD.—JUST RECEIVED, two cases of Rich Printed Bareges, which we will open on Monday morning, at 1s. per yard—the same as usually sold at 2s. Also, some Rich Barege Robes, equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ZEPHYR MERINO, LISLE THREAD, SILK AND Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, *of every description*, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Shirts made to measure.

BLACK SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING a large stock of superior black silks, warranted to wear well, at 5s., 6s. and 7s. per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BLACK BAREGES AT 2s.—WE WILL OPEN ON Monday, one case fine Black Bareges, slightly damaged on the voyage, at 2s. per yard, worth 4s.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 32 and 39 Frankfort-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

We continue our notice of these schools, commenced in Monday's TIMES, with notes of the fine first class school No. 8, in Middagh-street, between Henry and Hicks streets. No. 8 is under the immediate official care of Mr. EDWARD ANTHONY, (a devoted *friend* of education, who holds much the same relation to this school as that of Mr. DE LAMATER to our schools in the Sixteenth Ward,) Messrs. CYRUS P. SMITH, President of the Board of Education, and Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD, favorably known as late City Judge, and in connection with the great educational interests of Brooklyn.

Mr. BULKLEY with Mr. ANTHONY, attended by our special reporter, arrived at the School about 9 o'clock A. M., first visiting the Girls' Grammar School, which is held in the highest story of the School building. There are three admirable class-rooms and a large room, the whole well ventilated, and from the lofty windows: which are several feet above any of the surrounding buildings, may be had a view of the East River, the Bay, the Islands, and the long line of shipping fringing like a forest the borders of the river on either side, with the innumerable roofs and spires of New-York resting against the green background of the Jersey shore and the Palisades; the scene being enlivened by constantly moving steamers, sail vessels and ferry boats, gliding in every direction, and altogether presenting a *coup d'œil*, surpassing adequate description. The register showed 241, the rooms being designed to seat but about 200, with Miss E. A. BROOKS, Principal, aided by Miss S. VAN DUEYER, Mrs. HITCHCOCK, and EMILY B. ELWELL. There is a piano in this School, and Mr. HENRY WELLS holds the position of music teacher in all the departments of No. 8; also, in Nos. 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, and Colored School No. 1. Mr. WELLS is evidently a thorough and conscientious teacher, judging from what we saw during the hour devoted to music in the school under notice.

The appearance of the pupils was most gratifying, and we hardly can recall a similar number of girls in any school who presented so many marks of superiority. The school building will accommodate about 600 pupils in all the departments, and has applications to double that number during the year. A first class building should be erected capable of seating at least 2,000 pupils in the place of the present edifice, which is but about 40x70 feet, and stands on a lot 50x100. Such conditions are not a matter of felicitation to the Board of Education, especially in this most desirable locality for a superior school.

In the Boys' Grammar School the number of pupils on register is 223, under the care of Mr. JOSIAH REEVE, Principal, assisted by Misses A. M. LEONARD, C. B. NICHOLS, and JULIA CRATEY. The boys were exercised in Music by the teacher, and brief addresses were made in both Grammar Schools by Mr. BULKLEY and Mr. ANTHONY. There is a fine large room, and then class-rooms, all very comfortable for about 200 pupils. There is also an excellent Library of 2,500 volumes, composed mainly of works of History, Science, Travels, Biography, &c. The large Telescope belonging to the School was burned in the Female Academy. There is also a good set of Philosophical apparatus belonging to the School.

In the Primary School,—Miss S. O. NICHOLS, Principal; Misses M. A. MUMFORD, C. J. MORIARTY and H. HIBBARD, Assistants,—we found a register of 350, a number much larger than the rooms can comfortably accommodate.

Large school buildings—like No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward here, with complete furnishings of the most approved description—have been demonstrated in this city to be cheaper, by three or four dollars per scholar, than the old buildings designed to accommodate six or seven hundred pupils. This fact should be known to the Brooklyn Board of Education, and a new and more liberal policy adopted in relation to school buildings.

Williamsburg, before the consolidation, was far ahead of Brooklyn in its educational policy, having adopted very nearly the New-York system of buildings, furnishings, &c., while Brooklyn held back, and does not, to this hour, furnish books or stationery. The effect of this course is to lead to the formation of a large number of small private schools, of a very inferior description, where pupils pay a small sum per month, or they stay away from school altogether. We have already found several of this class of small private schools.

One scholar from each of the Girls' Grammar Schools, of which there are eighteen in all, is selected each year and sent to the Packer Institute, to be educated as teachers—this institution, to this extent, standing in the place of a Free Academy or Normal School for girls. There is another institution, not yet opened, where the same condition will be extended to the Boys' Grammar Schools.

On leaving No. 8, after a visit of about three hours, the company took the cars and started to visit School No. 2, in the Eighth Ward, Forty-seventh-street, (Gowanus,) South Brooklyn, below Greenwood Cemetery. This is a very old School, it having been organized in 1820, on the site of the new entrance to the Cemetery. The present building is delightfully situated, is of wood, two stories in height, with a Register of 105 girls and boys, under the care of Mr. JACOB SAND and Miss C. M. BENNET.

The next school visited was No. 10, in Fifteenth-street, (Gowanus,) South Brooklyn. This school building is also of wood, and is designed to seat about 600 pupils, there being on register in all the departments 465.

In the Boys' Grammar School, Mr. P. ROUGET, Principal, Misses V. ROPER and M. TABER, assistants, with a register of 104. This school appeared well, but is never visited by parents.

In the girls' Grammar School, with a register of 106, Miss S. O. BODWELL, Principal, and Miss A. SCRIMGEOUR, Assistant—there should be another teacher supplied to this School, to secure effective training.

The Primary School—Miss M. A. BRAIDEN, Principal, Misses M. E. CORNETT and MAY E. FIELDING, Assistants—has a register of 225, and should be supplied with another teacher. The position of this School is also very fine, overlooking the Bay and surrounding hills.

Brooklyn Finances.

Annual statement of the Auditor and Comptroller in relation to the accounts of the Collectors of Taxes and Assessments, and City Treasurer for the year ending June 30:

COLLECTOR OF TAXES, &c., EASTERN DISTRICT.

An investigation of the accounts of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments for the Eastern District presents a deplorable state of affairs in the administration of that office.

CITY TAX.

A comparison of the returns, (required by the City Charter to be made daily to the City Treasurer and the Comptroller,) with the amounts stamped as paid on the original Tax Rolls shows the following deficiency:

Deficiency on First Ward Roll	$1,204 61	
Deficiency on Second Ward Roll	38 57	
Total	$1,243 18	
Overpaid on Third Ward Roll	321 14	
A deficiency of	$922 04	

For which the City Treasurer holds, as an acknowledgment, the memorandum check of J. W. BRAISTED, the Collector.

On requisition from the Auditory Department, the Collector delivered over, on the 6th inst., the Assessment Rolls on Moore and Devoe streets. An examination of these rolls gives the following result:

MOORE-STREET.

Amount stamped as paid on the original Roll	$4,890 31	
Amount paid by the Collector to the City Treasurer	4,661 57	
Leaving a deficiency of	$228 74	

DEVOE-STREET.

Amount stamped as paid on the original Roll	$4,721 41	
Amount paid over by the Collector to the City Treasurer	4,488 40	
Leaving a deficiency of	$236 01	
Making the total deficiency		$1,386 79
Thus—On City Tax Roll	$922 04	
Devoe-street Assessment	236 01	
Moore-street Assessment	228 74—	$1,386 79

The manner in which the books of this Department have been kept shows reprehensible negligence, which will be fully understood when we state that not a single footing up is to be found in any book belonging to the Eastern Collection District.

The following extracts from the account on Moore-street will show the manner in which the requirements of the Charter, relative to daily returns, were complied with:

RECEIPTS.		RETURNS TO TREASURER.	
Feb. 1	$61 50	Feb. 2	$60 30
Feb. 24	51 66	Mch. 1	304 66
Feb. 26 ... 241 50—	288 16	Mch. 6	13 51
Mch. 3	63 00	Mch. 27	52 37
Mch. 24	61 50	Mch. 30	30 00
Mch. 26 ... 123 00—	184 50	Apl. 20	256 75
Mch. 31	61 50	Apl. 21	1,046 60
Apl. 12	256 66	Apl. 23	326 50
Apl. 16 ... 6 00—	262 50	Apl. 24	57 00
Apl. 20	1,150 50	Apl. 25 ... 74 64—	131 94
Apl. 23	360 50	Apl. 26	60 17
Apl. 25	57 00	Apl. 28	118 00
Apl. 27	214 50	June 5	140 94
June 4	122 00	June 29	181 93
June 15	33 00		
June 29 ... 61 50—	122 00		

The foregoing is as accurate a result as could be obtained in the short time allowed us to investigate the business of the office up to July 1.

When the Collector shall have had his books properly written up a more thorough understanding of the state of the affairs of his office can be had.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES, &c., WESTERN DISTRICT.

An investigation of the accounts of the Collector for the Western District has proved most satisfactory. The following statement will show the work of his department to July 1, 1855:

Cash on hand Dec. 30, 1854 ... $29,838 83

Receipts.	Taxes.	Def'l on do.	Assessment.	Def'l on do.
Jan.	$111,394 96	$3,167 66	$10,853 16	$394 94
Feb.	82,888 67	1,487 66	15,590 14	342 92
March	38,445 28	1,880 73	5,073 16	160 83
April	45,987 96	2,079 19	13,582 75	236 41
May	20,667 89	1,174 80	6,033 45	115 41
June	7,314 58	490 22	7,160 98	231 41
	$306,693 77	$9,190 56	$73,210 57	$1,482 96
Total				$370,585 83

For arrears of taxes from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1855	$32,583 35	
Am't rec'd from sales for 1855	10,000 90	
Default on arrears	2,279 73	
Default on sales	696 65	
Advertising	2,672 90—	$49,441 74
Total		$443,861 40
Late city of Williamsburg:		
Am't rec'd on account of taxes	$2,519 83	
Default on do.	182 93—	$2,702 76
Total		$446,577 16

1855.	RETURNS TO THE— City Treasurer.	County Treasurer.	
January	$46,561 04	$16,318 31	
February	30,565 23	53,334 90	
March	27,409 64	53,939 50	
April	28,414 16	44,308 66	
May	8,621 75	35,885 86	
June	19,268 43	45,126 63	
Total	$160,333 75	$248,967 27—	$416,301 02

Balance on hand, June 30 ... $30,176 14

Which has been returned to the City and County Treasurer.

Amount of moneys held by the Collector on account of redemption of property sold for taxes ... $3,345 69

CITY TREASURER.

The following is a statement of moneys received and disbursed by the City Treasurer, during the six months ending June 30, 1855, which fully corresponds with the Comptroller's books:

1855.	RECEIPTS. General Fund.	Special Fund.	
From the late Treasurer	$140,072 42	$30,567 93	
January	62,070 73	37,367 10	
February	46,767 67	37,221 10	
March	51,572 51	16,219 25	
April	147,759 21	28,516 21	
May	72,084 37	16,102 67	
June	118,899 68	24,699 95	
Total	$641,147 83	$190,179 43	$831,327 26
	PAYMENTS.		
January	$— —	$10,568 27	
February	5,614 32	28,722 62	
March	106,095 98	15,816 90	
April	81,048 02	39,778 96	
May	156,215 66	21,961 00	
June	119,021 96	23,992 41	
Total	$467,996 46	$129,890 36	$597,886 72

Balance on hand June 30, 1855 ... $233,440 54

D. L. NORTHUP, Auditor.
W. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

Semi-Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Brooklyn City Sinking Fund.

The following statement of the condition of the above Fund has been made by the Commissioners for the six months ending June 30, 1855:

On the 1st of June the loan of 1835 of $200,000 became due, and, although the payment of said loan does not appear in the annexed statement, yet by reference to the balance sheet, it will be seen that ample provision had been made for the liquidation of said indebtedness at maturity.

The net earnings of the Sinking Fund from its commencement to the 30th day of June, 1855, amounted to $45,898 73, which is wholly attributable to the judicious manner in which the various investments have been made.

Notwithstanding a heavy amount has been drawn from the Treasury, there is still a balance of $258,260 73 toward meeting the accruing liabilities of said fund.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1855.

Sinking Fund		$445,221 41
Brooklyn City Bonds	306,540 42	
Kings County Bonds	44,200 00	
Interest on Bonds	1,748 50	
Bonds and Mortgages	32,759 00	
Interest on Mortgages	1,941 54	
Premium	6,764 17	
Cash	51,367 78	
Total		$445,221 41

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1855.

RECEIPTS—*January.*

Interest on Bonds of Caleb Smith	$1,800 00
Interest on Bonds of Thomas Nelson	12 00
Interest on Bonds of Hugh Brady	6 00
Interest on Kings County Bonds	42 00
April.	
2 Kings County Bonds, at $1,000 each	1,000 00
Interest on Kings County Bonds	2,595 00
Premium on sale of City Bonds	295 00
May.	
Bond of S. S. Powell & J. W. Lorden	713 00
Interest Accrued	53 42
June.	
Premium on sale of City Bonds	10 00
Interest on City Bonds	9,946 21
Interest on Deposits	968 90
Total	$18,441 54

PAYMENTS—*February.*

4 City Bonds, $1,000 each, at 99-100ths int.	$3,960 00
Interest Accrued	24 00
March.	
21 City Bonds, $1,000 each, at par interest	21,000 00
Interest Accrued	264 00
Total	$25,268 00

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1855.

Sinking Fund		$458,260 73
City Bonds	$321,540 42	
Bonds and Mortgages	32,046 00	
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	1,305 82	
Kings County Bonds	42,200 00	
Interest on Kings County Bonds	428 00	
Premium	6,419 17	
Cash	44,441 32	
Total		$458,260 73

SECURITIES AND CASH IN HAND, JUNE 2, 1855.

City Bonds, Payable.	Amount.	Kings Co. Bonds, Payable.	Amount.
1855	$107,000 00	1856	$3,700 00
1856	10,000 00	1857	3,000 00
1857	16,000 00	1858	5,500 00
1858	32,000 00	1862	5,000 00
1859	2,000 00	1863	2,000 00
1860	27,000 00	1864	5,000 00
1862	2,000 00	1867	8,000 00
1863	21,000 00	1869	10,000 00
1864	3,000 00		
1866	9,000 00	City Bonds	321,540 42
1868	10,000 00	Bonds and Mort.	32,046 00
1869	11,540 42	Interest on Mort.	1,305 82
1871	60,000 00	Int. Kings Co. Bds.	428 00
1873	1,000 00	Premium	6,419 17
		Cash	44,441 32
Total	$321,540 42		

Total amount in Sinking Fund ... $458,260 73

NEW-JERSEY.

A Mowing Match.

A trial of mowing and reaping machines came off on Monday under the auspices of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, on the farm of OBADIAH MEEKER, situated between Newark and Elizabethtown. A large number of spectators was present. S. S. ALLEN'S, DEITZ & DUNHAM'S, WHITENACK'S, MANNING'S, KETCHAM'S and FURBUSH'S machines took part in the trial. The grass was "timothy," and much of it was short, uneven, thin, and filled with weeds. The trial was a very satisfactory one. The decision of the judges has not yet been declared.

Display of Fireworks.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE will give another display of fireworks on Thursday evening, at Van Vorst-square, in Jersey City, on account of the weather having prevented the public from attending the exhibition on the evening of the Fourth as numerously as usual.

Drowned.

A man supposed to be a hand employed on board of a Virginia schooner, was drowned at the Cunard Docks, in Jersey City, on Monday evening, by accidentally falling into the dock. Search has been made for the body without success.

The Dog Law.

Mayor MANNERS has issued the usual proclamation in Jersey City against unmuzzled and collarless dogs—not excepting the imported article.

The Columbus Riot.

The Columbus *Journal* of Saturday evening contains the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury in regard to the riot in that city on the Fourth of July, in which the Society of German Turners and a portion of the Americans were engaged, and which resulted in the death of a young man named HENRY YOUNG. The following is the verdict of the Jury:

We, the undersigned, jurors, empanneled and sworn on the 5th day of July, in the year 1855, in the township of Montgomery, County of Franklin, Ohio, by WILLIAM FIELD, a Justice of the Peace, and acting as Coroner for the time being in said county, to inquire and true presentment make in what manner, and by whom the deceased, whose body was found at the city of Columbus, in said township and county, on the 4th of July, 1855, came to his death.

After having heard the evidence and examined the said body, we do find that deceased came to his death by the effects of a ball or slug wilfully and maliciously discharged from a pistol in the hands of one GOTTLEIB MAYER, a member of a social company in Columbus, known as the Turners, and to which death said company, as far as they were on parade on said Fourth, were more or less accessory.

Given under our hands and seals, at the place of said inquisition above mentioned, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1855.

Magnetism in Cholera.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 8, 1855.

Electro-Magnetism is announced to be a remedy for cholera, by two eminent physicians, in different parts of Italy. The coincidence is noteworthy. Dr. ROSSI, of this City, was preparing a memoir, the fruit of much study and experience, to show that the malady results from some electro-magnetic or animal-electric disturbance, for which galvanism is the proper remedy, when he was informed that Dr. CONCATA, of Padua, had conceived and demonstrated the theory within a few days in the restoration of four desperate cholera patients, by means of the electro-magnetic current, and that he was preparing a report, under the direction of the municipal authorities, for publication. It will soon be determined whether his is one of "the immortal names"—whether he is to have the grateful remembrance, the enviable satisfaction of having restricted the sphere of ignorance and superstition. The simultaneousness of the conception is only another indication of the wide diffusion of mental cultivation.

STATE ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday, of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month. In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee, Members of Congress are to be elected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Agrimont's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.—Is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No. 22 Beekman-st., up stairs, New-York.
WM. B. BODGE & CO., Proprietors.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ Is at this Season most Invaluable as a Renovator and PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 436 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ New-York Polytechnic Institute.—No. 42 7th-av., cor. 14th-st.—TESTIMONIALS AWARDED FOR SESSION ENDING MAY 1, 1855.—*General Testimonials Senior Department*—First Class, THOMAS J. BENJAMIN; Second Class, WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN; Third Class, SAMUEL P. BOGAR. *Special Testimonials.*—First Class, JAMES H. SKIDMORE, for Penmanship, English Composition and Printing in oils; RICHARD G. BENJAMIN, for Greek and German; EDWARD DEVOE, Algebra and Arithmetic; EDWARD H. DAYTON, French and Latin; CHARLES DEVOE, Painting in water colors. Second Class—JAS. RUSSELL PLATT, for Mapping and English Composition; GREENVILLE ELY, Penmanship; CHARLES E. CARRYL, for Penmanship and Book Keeping.

The Institution will re-open September 3.

☞ New-York Yacht Club.—The third general meeting of the Club will take place at the Club-House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner at 4½ o'clock, sharp.

Business—Admission of members, and to make arrangements for the annual cruise of the Club.

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening.

☞ Dr. Collett—At the Odeon, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, will lecture each evening this week, at 8 o'clock, upon Physiology and the Laws of Health, with beautiful Models, Manikins, &c. All who would enjoy a rich entertainment should hear these lectures. Admission 12½ cents. The laugh alone is worth double the money.

☞ For the West.—The second meeting to organize an Association for Minnesota, will be held at Union Buildings, No 183 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. All who desire the best land in a settled community, at the low price of $1 25 per acre, and on three years' credit, are invited to attend.

☞ Lovers of Aquatic Sports.—Will be exhibited THIS DAY, only, in front of INGERSOLL'S Great American Boat and Oar Bazaar, No. 250 South-st., a 36 ft. row boat built for the Night and Morning Club, Brooklyn. All desirous, are invited to attend.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per U. S. Steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

A. C. VAN EPPS, late of Dean-st., Brooklyn, Electrician and Insurance Agent, is requested to send his address to Office of Brooklyn City Directory, and to Box No. 1,290 Post Office, New-York, and oblige many inquirers for him.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new Church edifice, to be erected on 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be laid with appropriate ceremonies TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Dr. H. O. HAVEN, Dr. A. M. OSBORN and Bishop JAMES. The public are invited to unite with us in the religious services of the occasion.

"July the 1st in Oldbridge town there was a grievous battle."
IS THERE NO SOCIETY IN NEW-YORK with spunk enough to celebrate the 12th of July?
SHADE OF THE "GLORIOUS MEMORY."

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young [illegible] ... City reference ... will go with a family in the [illegible] ... wages $6 to $8 a month; also, a [illegible] girl of 17, a Protestant ... mind a baby, do its washing and ironing, wages $4 to $5 a month. City reference. Call at No. 317 East [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an American young woman, to do general housework. Also, by a very nice American girl of 13 and a smart, genteel mulatto girl of 14, to do light work or mind children. Also, by a young woman, as cook or to do general housework. Best of City references given, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 234 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young man, as porter, where he can make himself generally useful to his employer in New-York or Brooklyn; has worked at carpenter-work; has some tools; or would take a situation in the country to work in a garden. Best of references given. Address L. E., *Daily Times* Office for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good references given. Address C. M., or call at No. 75 4th-st., corner of 6th av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good city references; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman to take care of children; is capable of taking charge of a young infant. Has no objection to go in the country. The best reference given. Call at No. 312 Greenwich-st.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl, with good references, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good baker, a first-rate laundress, and has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well-recommended English woman, as a first-rate cook, good baker and pastry cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, as first rate cook, in a respectable family; has lived in excellent places, and can give the best of reference as to capability, &c.; can be seen for two days; apply at No. 59 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman desirous of going to California, as lady's maid or nurse. She can give the best recommendations. Address Box No. 1,203, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do general housework. Has the most satisfactory reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 23 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 198 West 19th st., in the rear. Best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, to do general housework for a private family. Good City references. Call at No. 161 West 42d-st., for two days.

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HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

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J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 749 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

A NEW PIANO-FORTE—7-octave, with iron frame, can be had very low for cash, if applied for immediately, at No. 113 Macdougal-st., rear.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR TAKEN FROM POCKET.—Tuesday, between 12½ and 1 o'clock, (probably at the New-Haven Depôt,) a bank-book, containing $300 in current bank bills and a check for $73 26, drawn by the subscriber. Information leading to the recovery of the money will be generously rewarded. Word may be left with the Chief of Police or sent to my address, care of I. H. Dower, corner Franklin and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. A. C. VAN EPPS.
New-York, July 10, 1855.

STOLEN.—From the subscriber's rooms, about the 1st of July, two pictures in rich gilt frames. Subjects, "Sympathy," and the "Russian Family on Horseback." A liberal reward will be paid for their return and arrest of the thief. OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH, No. 352 Broadway.

DOG LOST.—On Sunday, about 11 o'clock, from No. 99 East 27th st., a WHITE POODLE DOG; answers to the name of Fanny; has a defect in one eye. Any person returning it will be suitably rewarded.

LOST.—On the evening of the 8th inst., a note for $[illegible], payable to our order. The finder will be rewarded by sending it to S. & B. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. [illegible] South-st.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD—Who intend going to the encampment at Kingston, will meet at Lafayette Hall on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock precisely, in full uniform, gray pants and overcoats rolled on knapsacks. The baggage to be left at the Hall at 1 o'clock. By order. W. P. BENSEL, Lieutenant Commanding.

Popular Feeling towards the Emperor in Paris.

Correspondence of the Manchester Advertiser.

PARIS, June 26, 1855.

It is impossible to live a fortnight in this country without perceiving the hollowness of that fictitious popularity with which the Bonapartist journals find it to their interest to surround the person of the Emperor. What more common than to read in those prints of enthusiastic crowds cheering him as he drives along,—of an adoring populace rending the air with their frantic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" I have been here nearly three weeks, and have seen His Imperial Majesty present himself not a few times to his people,—at the opening ceremonial, at the palais upon subsequent occasions, on the Champs Elysées, and at the theatre, but I declare that I never yet upon any one occasion heard anything which the liveliest imagination could justly construe into enthusiasm. Last Friday I was in the Champs Elysées about 5½ o'clock; presently the carriages turned aside, and the idlers got upon the benches; a line of piqueurs, in green and gold liveries, told me that the Emperor was approaching. As I walked slowly towards the Place de la Concorde the party overtook me, although it was proceeding at a slow walk. The Empress was in an open carriage, accompanied by one of the ladies (I think the Princess ESSLING,) and the Emperor was walking his horse by her side and talking to her constantly. Behind them came about half a dozen carriages; and as one of them was a close Brougham, and kept very near to the Imperial party, I imagined that that particularly zealous Corsican agent who was so promptly at the throat of PIANORI, could not be far distant. The people around remained passive as the cortege passed by; and save an uneasy sort of seesaw motion of the Empress' head, which might be either intentional or accidental, no demonstration was made by the Imperial couple. As they neared the corner of the Place de la Concorde, some twenty or thirty blouses rushed from under the trees and shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" and then the Emperor took off his hat and his wife became most demonstrative in her acknowledgments. The well-dressed crowd (in carriages and upon the trottoirs) whose promenade had been interrupted, coldly waited until they had passed, and then resumed their motion as calmly as before; whilst the chosen of December returned moodily to his palace, bearing with him the plaudits of thirty blouses.

I have no bias against this man; on the contrary, I think that he has done much that is to be commended, and that even much may be excused which is generally condemned; I simply record the fact as it has passed within my own observation, that neither upon this nor upon any other occasion, have I ever witnessed the slightest enthusiasm demonstrated towards his person.

In the cafés, on the other hand, a very opposite color gives a tinge to the conversation. Men talk, in bated breath, of daily prosecutions for free speaking—of mishaps which have befallen such men as M. GRASSOT, the comic actor, for epigrams and jokes not considered strictly respectful. Last Monday, no less than five persons were tried for this class of offence—called, by fiction of law, *offences against the person of the Emperor*—and the defendants were in each case sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. But these things don't appear in the journals. You hear Sebastopol spoken of with sneers, and the English alliance with anything but favor. The late reception in England appears especially to have excited the most sovereign contempt.

The Chicago Mail Robber.

From the Daily Journal.

THEODORE F. DENNISTON, the Post-Office clerk, the discovery of whose heavy robberies of the mails lately excited much sensation in this city, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at their present session, and his bail fixed at $5,000; since that time he has been in jail. Yesterday he was brought into Court to plead to the indictment. The counts were read by the clerk, when the Court instructed the prisoner of his rights and privilege and of the law and its penalties. The plea of Guilty was made and ordered to be entered on the records. Mr. BALLINGALL, as counsel for the prisoner, said he would submit to the Court the youth of the prisoner, as a call for the exercise of some clemency in adjusting the penalty. Mr. HOYNE, the United States District Attorney, remarked he should not urge the fixing of a higher term of imprisonment than the lowest prescribed by the law, and would enter a *nol. pros.* in the other indictments against the prisoner. DENNISTON was then remanded to jail. He will be brought up for sentence some time during the present term. Having pleaded guilty, of course he cannot be admitted to farther bail. The lowest penalty fixed by law in such cases is an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of ten years.

The prisoner is a young and well appearing man, with none of the external marks of villainy in his air or countenance. He manifested little feeling of any kind, but seemed pale and downcast. Although the bail fixed was $5,000, it was on the single indictment first found. Several others still to have been brought against him would have rendered necessary sureties to several times that amount.

DEATH CAUSED BY A CORPSE.—In a farm-house near Liberty, Missouri, the mistress of the house became ill one morning, having, according to symptoms, received an attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at daybreak, and her only daughter, who was then with her, sent for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already met at the door and received by the sobbing girl with the cry "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay, examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until 24 hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done so when the corpse nodded significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell down dead on the spot. It is a well known fact that persons who die of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, frequently alarming bystanders by contraction of the muscles.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, July 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been more active, but have scarcely varied in price. The sales of the last two days have amounted to 150 bbls. at $6 50 for Pearls and $6 62½@$6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A small lot of American Yellow brought 27½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Nothing really new has occurred in this line. The supply is moderate, but is fully equal to the wants of the trade, and this precludes any improvement in prices.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at steady rates, with sales since our last of 250 bags Laguayra at 10½c.@11c., mostly at the latter rate; 400 Maracaibo at 10½c.@11c.; 280 Rio at 10½c.@10¾c.; and a parcel of St. Domingo at 9½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Rules quiet but firm, with not a great deal offering.

COTTON—*Is more sought after, and is a shade dearer.* The market has been cleared of pressing parcels, and with the increased demand has sprung up renewed firmness and buoyancy in prices. The day's transactions are estimated at over 2,500 bales within our range:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.			
	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11½	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼
Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12¾

FEATHERS—Rule quiet at old prices. The amount in market is heavier.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, in the absence of any considerable arrivals and with a reduced quantity offered, while there exists a pretty active inquiry for the Eastern and local trade, have again increased a little in value and continue to exhibit a rising tener. The day's sales add up 6,500 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$8 37½	@	$8 50
Ordinary State	8 50	@	8 62½
Straight State	8 62½	@	8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75	@	9 12½
Mixed Western	8 75	@	9 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@	9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25	@	9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½	@	9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25	@	9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75	@	12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@	10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@	9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75	@	12 75

There were also reported some sales of Common State, deliverable within thirty days from Sept. 15, at about $7 62½@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Several contracts were likewise settled, to-day, mainly by the delivery of the Flour. Canadian *is pretty brisk and buoyant*, with sales of 1,600 bbls. at $9 81¼@10 87 for inferior common to choice extra grades ℔ bbl. Southern is still essentially unchanged. 750 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 37½@$12 25 for mixed to extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly inquired for, *including fine and superfine*, in lots, at $7@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is generally dull and heavy, but not being heavily stocked, it exhibits no essential change so far as regards prices. By auction, to-day, sales were made of 600 boxes Sicily Lemons at $0c.@$1 18½; and 2,500 boxes do. Oranges at $1 12½@$3 87½ ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is rare and needed at full previous quotations. The day's sales include 2,000 bushels fair Canadian White at $2 40, and sundry small lots of new Southern Red and White at $2 25@$2 45 ℔ bushel. Rye is less inquired for and is now barely worth $1 55 ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Barley Malt attracts more attention and has been purchased to-day to the extent of 5,000 bushels at $1 37½ ℔ bushel, delivered. State and Western Oats continue quiet, but are pretty stiffly held at 60c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Corn remains in good demand for home use and export at rising prices. The receipts are not so extensive, and there is less pressing on the market. The day's business consists of 52,000 bushels at 86½c.@94½c. for very inferior to prime Western mixed ℔ bushel, the bulk of the sales having been made at 93c.@94c. ℔ bushel. Southern is now quoted at 96c. for Yellow, and $1 10 for White, with, however, not much activity. Some Western mixed, deliverable next month, was bought at 95c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—We have to record sales of 450 bales River at 95c.@$1 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues quiet and firm. The stock is still a moderate one, and it is stiffly held.

HOPS—Good to Prime of last year's crop are quoted at 25c.@28c. ℔ lb. with, however, but little animation in them. Other kinds are neglected. The supply is not extensive.

IRON—Sales of 250 tons Scotch Pig have been effected since our last at $30 50@$31, chiefly at $30 50@$30, usual credit, ℔ ton. Nothing new has occurred in other descriptions worthy of notice.

LATHS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

LEAD—The market is a little brisker, but otherwise without variation. Sales transpired to-day of 240 tons foreign at $6 12½@$6 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs.; and several lots do., to arrive, on terms not disclosed, though a part was understood as having been at $6 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is quiet, but steady at 80c. for Common and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—A lively demand exists for distilling, but the scantiness of the stock prevents an active trade. Sales have been reported of 735 bbls. New-Orleans at 30c.@32c.; and 104 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in rather better request, with less offering at $2 75@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also a little more active, and now pretty readily brings 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon. Shipping Tar is quite salable and firm. Common Resin is in fair demand, and is steady mostly at $1 85 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Fine Resin and City Pitch rule quiet at old rates.

OILS—Crude is more inquired for, chiefly at 72c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Manufactured kinds have not varied much; 100 baskets Olive brought $3 50 each. Linseed is quiet, yet steady at 86c.@87c. ℔ gallon. Red, Palm, and Lard Oils, remain as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand, mainly on speculation, but it has not materially increased in value. The day's sales amount to 2,400 bbls.,—including 1,000 bbls. New Mess—buyers' option, 90 days, at $20; and the remainder, mostly on the spot at $19 25@$19 37½ for New Mess; $16 37½@$16 50 for New Prime; and $19 for old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue salable and firm; 150 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard remains unchanged, sales having been made to-day of 260 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quite dull and languid. Small sales were reported to-day at $5 62½@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. The arrivals are not large, nor is the stock here a heavy one, but the wants of buyers seem quite limited, which in part accounts for the inactivity and weakness in the market.

SALT—The demand is pretty brisk, but at essentially unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Clover is retailing at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. The supply is rather light. Flax is rare and held at $1 90 ℔ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is quoted at $2 ℔ bushel,—at which rate there is nothing being done in it here, though some sales have been effected at Boston. Timothy is quiet and somewhat nominal in value.

SPICES—The market is but moderately active at old figures, with rather less offering.

SUGARS—Exhibit no new feature,—the day's sales including only 280 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6½c.; 110 New-Orleans, in lots, at 5c.@6½c.; and 150 Texas on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales of 8,000 lbs. prime transpired at yesterday's quotations.

TEAS—Are moderately inquired for at full prices. HOFFMAN & Co. announce a catalogue sale of Fresh Teas, imported in the ship *Contest*, &c., for the 18th inst. This announcement is apt to interfere with private business, the intervening time, but cannot injure the firmness and buoyancy of the market in regard to prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been more sought after at former figures; while a moderate demand has existed for other kinds at steady rates. The sales since Friday last include 278 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@10½c.; 114 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@13c.; 185 bales Havana at 21c.@33c.; and 35 Ambalema, for export, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—There were sales reported of 250 barrels Ohio and Prison, at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line was not very active, but rates were maintained. For Liverpool—the engagements since our last have included about 1,600 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; and over 20,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 3½d.@4½d. ℔ bushel. For London and Glasgow, the engagements were very light, and rates were nominal. For Havre, the Cotton quotations was ½c. ℔ lb., with no considerable amount offering. Other quotations unaltered. For Bremen, there were some small shipments reported of Cotton at ½c. ℔ lb.; and of Liquors at 2c. ℔ gallon. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....132 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf.: 32 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........367 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 367 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..................119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

E. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manf.)..320 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT..................... 288 Spring-st.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 52 Vesey-st.

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CHAS. A. PECK..........................443 Broadway.

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W. ROWLAND..339 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

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French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 63 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

S. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer........5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)....................60 Wall-st.

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From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 239 South-st.

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A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 135 East 29th, and 119 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 61 cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD..................120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.............440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....................117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.........139 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

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GEO. RODGETTS (Manuf.)...............180 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper.

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 4 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

S. TITUS & CO. ....303 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AHLBORN & CO......24 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to those advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Advertisers are invited to call on them.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES.—A three story brick house, with marble basement. Has all the modern improvements, gas and water arrangements, &c. &c. Situated in Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. SAM. EDDY, No. 60 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story house pleasantly situated on Washington-av., in Bathgate-place, Central Morrisania. Is 20x38, and lot 50x120 feet. Rent $200, or would sell at a bargain. Inquire at No. 45 William-st. J. S. FERRIS, Jr.

$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first class three story and basement house, 157 West 29th st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs., well finished in every respect; a first class private residence. Terms easy, or will exchange for a farm near New-York City, or one or two vacant lots. Apply personally to A. DAVIS, No. 255 6th-av., New-York.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the Sprain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, at Hastings, containing 35½ acres, on which is a fine large young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream. Will be sold at a bargain on application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two-story dwelling house, with orchard, garden and all necessary accessories; also, numerous and well arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fine farm of 100 acres (with crops) in Westchester County, forty miles from New-York. Four lots of ground corner of 4th av. and 120th-st.; a lot of wire goods; marble house on First-place, Brooklyn; a good store on 3d-av., near 29th-st.; a yacht of fifteen tons, built with air chambers, won't sink; four lots on 28th-st., near 4th-av.; a house and furniture on 29th-st., near 4th-av.; a fine country seat near New-Rochelle; a second mortgage on New-York property for $3,000. Also, other valuable property in New-York and Brooklyn, and in the country. Apply to JOSEPH DAVISON, Hanover Building, basement, corner of William and Pearl sts.

LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—One hundred and fifty two acres of good land, beautifully located, with an unsurpassed river view fifty miles in extent, will be sold in plots from two to eighty acres, the whole or any portion. Inquire of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

N. B.—Wanted on commission, to fill applications, desirable dwellings in good neighborhoods in New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—21 Lots, $30 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 39 Liberty-st.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE WHITE PLAINS RURAL CEMETERY hereby give notice that they will be ready for the sale of Plots on the 1st day of August ensuing. Application may be made to RICHARD A. READING, No. 50 7th-st., New-York, JONATHAN PURDY, No. 117 Orchard-st., New-York, JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st., New-York, and JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to the Officers and Trustees in White Plains.—Dated, July 1, 1855.

JOHN FISHER, President.

JOHN P. JENKINS, Secretary.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The schooner yacht BRENDA, 36 tons, a very fast sailer; she is coppered and copper fastened, has two suits of sails, and well found in chains, anchors, rigging, &c., and in perfect order for immediate use; has fine cabin accommodations. Apply at 22 West-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—A handsome cottage house and about two or three acres of land; also, the privilege of a barn, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Ocean. Also, for sale, handsome country seats. Apply to SAMUEL I. L. NORTON, at Far Rockaway, or at No. 34 Oak-st., New-York. Stages pass and repass the door daily, to and from New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A handsome three-story and attic house, No. 105 1st-av., near 7th-st., or it will be let separate to small families; gas throughout the house, and Croton water. Apply at No. 59 Rose st. or at No. 100 1st-av., corner of 6th-st., or at No. 34 Oak-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT HARLEM.—In a very handsome and healthy locality in the 6th-av., between 124th and 125th sts. A neat house, suitable for one or two genteel families. Apply to Dr. O'REILLY, No. 33 White-st. or W. WATSON, House and Land Agent, 6th-av. and 124th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 290 Washington-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE AT HARLEM TO LET OR FOR SALE, CHEAP, on 133d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing nine rooms, cellar, &c., and six lots of ground, covered with fruit trees. Apply or address H. H. RICE, Superior Court, No. 16 City Hall, or No. 45 East 28th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Furnished back parlor, with extension room and two or three bedrooms, together or separate, without or with partial board, in one of the best locations in South Brooklyn; convenient to all ferries, and cars pass the door. For particulars, inquire at No. 221 Court-st. Family small and private.

FARM TO LET.—Of 35 acres, with a large house 40 feet square, three stories high, with coach house and stables, with a great variety of fruit, one of the best places on the Hudson River, only eight miles from the City Hall, formerly occupied by Mrs. Parsons. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 1,088 Broadway, or Carmansville Lumber Yard, 15th-av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET.—No. 200 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole offers superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 52 Beekman-st.

BUTCHER'S STALL TO LET.—On the junction of Main and Fulton sts., Astoria, L. I. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, Long Island.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 201 West 18th-st., Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 163 Cliff-st.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET—No. 23 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROS. & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent*, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

New-York, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 29 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

NOTICE.—We would inform our customers and the public in general, that we have not dissolved partnership, *which has been reported by some ill-disposed person or persons*; but we have enlarged our Manufactory, and are now prepared to furnish Tables with Slate, Marble and Wood Beds, with our New Invented Cushions of superior elasticity. They being the only correct Cushion now in use, we invite buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. *Private Houses, Club Rooms and Public Rooms* fitted up at short notice, on liberal terms. Cloths, Balls, Cues and Cue Tips for sale at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, No. 90 Ann-st.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1855.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors this day passed, the Finance Committee offer to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, at 60 per cent. one million five hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable May 1, 1875, convertible into stock of the Company until May 1, 1860, and entitled to the security of any mortgage that may be hereafter laid on the Railroad from Elizabethport to Phillipsburg, on the Delaware River. The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, and will be registered on the books of the Company in the name of the holder, or as a bond payable to bearer, at the convenience of holders from time to time may require. It may be unnecessary to call the attention of stockholders to the prospects of this road, or to repeat, that it is the main Eastern outlet of three lines, all in rapid course of development; one leading to the Lackawanna coal mines and Oswego, on Lake Ontario; one to the Lehigh coal fields and ultimately to Erie, Cleveland and the Great West; and one requiring the construction of only 25 miles of road to pierce the centre of the Schuylkill Coal Basin, and make a direct, unbroken line to Pittsburg and Wheeling; nor need they be reminded that these lines are all free from break of gauge or trans-shipment; nor of the remarkable coincidence, that by this road the three Anthracite coal regions are each brought within 125 miles of New-York, there not being five miles difference in distance between any two of them.

The partial opening in June, and anticipated completion in July, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the probability of the opening of the Warren and Lackawanna Roads in the Fall, render it imperatively necessary that this Company should proceed vigorously with the construction of the second track. With the work already accomplished, it can be economically completed in two seasons, without interfering with the business of the Road, and at a great saving in expense over what it would cost if left till the Road is overwhelmed with business.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them in the books of the Company. Subscriptions for greater or less amounts can be made, subject in the former case to reduction or rejection by the Committee, if the subscriptions shall be in excess of the whole amount of bonds offered. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., till the 14th July, inclusive; after which the allotment will be made.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids, ten per cent. on the 20th August, and the balance in installments of ten per cent. not oftener than once in thirty days, as required by the Company. The ninth call will be five per cent., when the bonds for the discount will be issued. As soon as the same can be prepared, bonds will be issued, in exchange for the installment receipts. Subscribers can have the option of paying in full, at any time, upon giving notice at the office of the Company. Non-payment of the installments will give the Company the right to forfeit the unpaid portion of the subscription and the discount allowed on the bonds.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manila,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle..................Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..................Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine..................Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..................Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Bale,	Genes,	Madere,	Seville,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Mannheim,	St. Petersbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Messine,	Trieste,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Milan,	Turin,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Venise,
Cadix,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienne,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
		Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 26 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges, and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 49 Wall-st.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The transfer books of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed the 20th July, and reopened the 1st August, 1855. By order.

DAVID O'DONNELL.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Offices, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 29 William st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being perfectly free from gum, it works freely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a *favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c.* Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, that will wear? Then go to No. 282 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 6s., 8s., 12s., and 14s. Misses and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies and Gents' Toilet Slippers, 4s. to 8s. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 282 Grand-st.

JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. E. PLATT, No. 78 Murray-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 167 Chambers-st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest of dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 2d and 4th sts.—Depositors are hereby notified, that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 20th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
} Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 20th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS,
R. D. VAN PELT,
} Vice Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, JULY 2, 1855.—SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 173 Atlantic-st., Athenæum Building.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars or upwards which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 16th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 16th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

IRA SMITH, President.

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITAL, ALBANY, June 30th, 1855.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on Monday the 16th day of July next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will receive their dividends at the Merchants' Exchange Bank.

By order of the Board, H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York, July 3, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of four per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after the 12th inst., to the stockholders registered upon the books in New-York.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

J. R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PATERSON & RAMAPO RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the above named Company has been declared, and is payable on the 13th inst., at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—Statement showing the true condition of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, of the City of New-York, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1855:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers	$762,344 94
All sums due from Directors of this Bank	42,000 00
All sums due from Brokers	132,000 00
Real Estate	37,490 45
Bonds and Mortgages	6,000 00
Stocks	122,667 50
Expense account	3,800 92
Specie	22,736 73
Cash Items, viz: Various	6,426 40
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	76,637 00
Due from Banks, viz.: From Solvent Banks on demand	37 799 21
Total	$1,361,713 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$600,000 00
Profits		25,468 22
Registered Bank Notes received and not returned	$112,100 00	
Less Registered Notes on hand	5,245 00	
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in Circulation		106,855 00
Due Depositors on demand		566,630 34
Due Banks on demand		[illegible]
Due to others not included under the above heads (unclaimed Dividend)		980 00
Total		$1,361,713 00

County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of the 2d day of June, 1855, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department next preceding the date of this Report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 7th day of May, 1855, up to the day of making this Report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 18th day of July, 1855, before me, J. D. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 2, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy10'56-lawlyTu* [illegible] SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.

o19,'53-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy18,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 7 Broadway, entrance on Park Place—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 11th of July will draw interest thereon from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500; and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
} Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 16th inst., will be entitled to interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under. By order.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. HAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law1yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22,'54-law1yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Interest on deposits made on or before the 14th July will bear interest as if made before the 1st inst.

Bank open DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 16th inst. will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Dennison Deer,	Frank A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic C. Foster,
Gouverneur B. Lamar,	Edward C. Coster,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	George Curtis,	F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton.	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be equally divided between the Policy holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable brokers in this city.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 14th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Frederick Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Brophes,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James F. Brower,
Christopher Gwyer,	John C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter B. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Crosse,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Rosevelt,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 12 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwellings, Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryea,	Thomas Hayland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Corn,
Cram. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,	Jr.	David S. Holmes,
George Reed,	James M. Quick,	

J. WILSON FREDERICK, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Prest.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Henry Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	I. S. Soaves,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Joseph Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on favorable terms. CALEB BARSTOW, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 23 William-st., and No. 125 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 3 Wall-st., and 293 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and no where else,) until the 13th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the coming Winter, (say about 1,200 tons of Coal, and 1,300 cords of Oak Wood and 200 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh, White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet, (solid measure,) for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools when ordered during the months of August and September, and the balance when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE F. NELSON,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS FOR CLEANING STREETS.—The undersigned hereby give special notice to all persons who may desire to contract for cleaning the streets in the several Wards, or any of them, that the contractors will be held to a strict compliance with the terms of the Ordinance passed April 8, 1854, for cleaning the streets, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, corner of Grand and Essex sts.

Notice is also given, that the 1st section of the 60th section of the ordinance of May 28, 1849, will be rigidly enforced against every bidder and his sureties, in case of failure to comply with the terms of said ordinance. Section 60 provides that each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New-York, to the effect, that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at this office until the 14th day of July, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the year ending Aug. 1, 1856. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education at his office, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
GEORGE F. NELSON,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
ANDREW J. CASE.
} Committee on Supplies.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the *United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this* Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated. The merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly on all cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, BECKEL & CO., No. 322 Broadway, New-York, No. 119 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Company.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance [illegible] the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book [illegible], page [illegible], &c., I will expose to sale, by Public [illegible], at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY OF AUGUST [illegible] o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and [illegible] said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone [illegible] Mineral Coal which is in and lies [illegible] surface of those five tracts of land situate in [illegible] Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The [illegible] Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, [illegible] Hopkins and William McCormick, James Nickle, [illegible] containing 112 acres and 103 perches, and particularly [illegible] in a deed from E. W. Remington to said Company, [illegible] in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. [illegible], page [illegible]. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel [illegible], containing 140 acres and 63 perches—described [illegible] from Wm. McCormick to said Company—recorded [illegible] volume, page [illegible]. The Marvin Tract, adjoining the [illegible], Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robb and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed [illegible] to said Company, recorded in same [illegible] page 230. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands [illegible] and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road [illegible] 34 acres 16 perches—described in a deed from [illegible] to said Company, recorded in same [illegible]. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs [illegible] Davis' heirs, containing 83 acres 110 perches—[illegible] in a deed from John Irwin and wife to E. W. [illegible], recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. [illegible] that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, [illegible] township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, [illegible] by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, [illegible] described in a deed from E. W. [illegible] and wife to said Company recorded in said vol. [illegible], on which are erected five frame dwelling-[illegible] and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain [illegible] in said township, containing ten acres, lying on [illegible] Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said [illegible], and also, a piece of ground of the width of [illegible] commencing on the southwestern end of said ten [illegible] and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's [illegible], near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of [illegible] thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said [illegible] being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, [illegible] subject to a ground rent of $300 a year until April 1, [illegible] thereafter $[illegible] a year, on which piece of land [illegible] a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine [illegible] weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements and privileges being described and [illegible] lease from Alex. McKee to E. W. Remington, re[illegible] in said office in volume [illegible], page [illegible], and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. [illegible] those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of [illegible], laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, [illegible] feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, [illegible] of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling. [illegible] Also, all that Railroad and construction known as [illegible] Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the [illegible] to said Village of Remington, being about seven [illegible] length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereto, and of the said Company's Depôts, [illegible] Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive [illegible] Engines, 80 Burden Cars, 120 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, [illegible], Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, [illegible] the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

BY N. A. THOMPSON.
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 [illegible] P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public [illegible] the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston [illegible], known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with [illegible] furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, [illegible] 20 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. [illegible] was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and [illegible] manner, at a cost of $[illegible], and has since been [illegible] only during the Summer months. It contains 150 [illegible] airy and well ventilated rooms, with all the modern [illegible] and conveniences for a first class hotel, and [illegible] accommodate 300 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and mostly [illegible] been made to order expressly for the hotel at [illegible] $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, [illegible] separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful [illegible] in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 [illegible], is situated within 4½ miles from Boston, and not over [illegible] from the nearest point of the main land; is in the [illegible] vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from [illegible] commands the finest view to be had of Boston [illegible] the city, and the Islands in the Bay. A large [illegible] wharf in front, and within a few rods of the [illegible].

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, [illegible] the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-[illegible] payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island [illegible] and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, [illegible] and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer of the Long Island Company, No. 8 Merchants' Bank [illegible], No. 28 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH [illegible] WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance [illegible] judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I shall expose to sale on the 31st day of July, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City [illegible] New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (226) on a map on file in the office of [illegible] in the City and County of New-York, entitled [illegible] of lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the [illegible] New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jo[illegible], surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, [illegible] which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the north[illegible] side of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the [illegible] formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of [illegible] with the southerly line of the 2d-av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts.; thence southeasterly and parallel with 56th-st. 25 feet, [illegible] southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

R. C. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff in person. jy7-2awtwW

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 112 [illegible]—Elegant Household Furniture, several new and second hand rosewood and mahogany Piano-fortes, worthy the attention of the trade. Furniture will consist in part, viz.: Ebonized rosewood parlor suites of furniture covered in rich French satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, of the [illegible] and most fashionable styles, Turkish and Voltaire [illegible] chairs; carved rosewood mirror door armoires; elaborately carved etageres; rich centre tables; library and secretary bookcases, in great variety; library tables; spring-seat and reception chairs; several superior extension dining tables, 14 feet long; carved oak and walnut buffets with marble tops; carved pier and centre tables; several suites of richly decorated and enameled chamber furniture; [illegible] and plated ware, together with an endless variety of desirable articles in the house-furnishing line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 11, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] of whom it may concern:

[illegible] New-York City Fire Indemnity Stock, payable May [illegible]

[illegible] State of Kentucky 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July.........$1,000 each

[illegible] American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, (scrip stock.)

[illegible] American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, (full stock.)

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold jewelry [illegible] comprising a large assortment of diamond [illegible] gold and silver watches, among which are to be [illegible] single stone and cluster diamond rings, fine gold [illegible] studs, and ear drops, 18 carat gold-case watches [illegible] celebrated makers, 18 carat fine; suits in cameo, [illegible] pins and ear-rings; 18 carat gold guard and [illegible] chains, ladies' chatelaine do., seals and finger-rings, [illegible], lockets, pencils, sleeve-buttons, &c.; fashionable silver watches, silver napkin rings, butter and fruit knives, &c. A rich assortment and peremptory sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND NINETY-SEVENTH-STREET LOTS—SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the [illegible] of Charles B. Strong, Esq., referee, by order of the Supreme Court:

Five Lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 97th-st., each 25 feet 2 inches by 100 feet.

[illegible] Lots on the northerly side of 97th-st., each 25 feet by 100 feet 8 inches, commencing 100 feet east from 5th-av.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the house No. [illegible] West 39th st., near 8th av., viz.: all the [illegible] contained in the house, consisting of rich tapestry [illegible] carpets; parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen [illegible], comprising the usual assortment, which is well [illegible] the notice of housekeepers and dealers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. C. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

BY STEVENS, DAVIS & CO.—THIS DAY, July 11, [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Spruce-st., large [illegible] of elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture; suits in [illegible]; sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, corner [illegible], bookcases, wardrobes, washstands, centre tables, [illegible] and paintings of great variety and beauty; large [illegible] of clocks of the best manufacture; also one [illegible] piano-forte, and 45,000 cigars. Catalogues on the [illegible] of sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of [illegible] approved May 8, 1855, it will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 7½ o'clock P. M., the [illegible] main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia [illegible], the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the [illegible] to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Columbia to the Junction, the [illegible] Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage [illegible] to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the [illegible] power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, [illegible], locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, [illegible] water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and [illegible] whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging [illegible] for the use of the same, and together with [illegible] right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Common[illegible] of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and [illegible] to the same. On the terms and conditions [illegible] by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may [illegible] on application at, or letter addressed to, the [illegible] of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg.

JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give [illegible] attention to the purchase and sale by private contract [illegible] every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and [illegible] of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing [illegible] and country seats. Real Estate appraised on [illegible].

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible] 21 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st. [illegible] their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, [illegible] and Mortgages, at public and private sale, [illegible] sale at auction of Superior Household Furniture, [illegible] Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to [illegible] generally. [illegible] liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, [illegible] left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites of rosewood furniture in plush and brocatelle, chairs and sofas in hair cloth, mirrors, quartette tables, bookracks, hat stands, pier tables, centre tables, window curtains, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, washstands, mahogany French secretaries, dressing and tea tables. Also, without reserve, to pay advances, an elegant carved rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte, made by Bowen & Leavett, Boston. Also, for account of whom it may concern, case of elegant China vases, with flowers and shades, about 75 pair; 3 cases, containing 53,000 cigars; bale, about 800 yards cotton webbing; cases sweet oil; 6 cases, 60 dozen each, Jean Marie, farina Cologne. Also, fishing rods and reels, lines and hooks, game bags and baskets, copper kettles, boilers, pans, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 West 18th st., consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs, sofas, card, centre and dining tables, mahogany and rosewood secretary bookcase, dressing bureaus, washstands and rockers, French plate pier glasses, toilet do., tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings, engravings, rosewood and mahogany 6¾ octave piano, window curtains, glass, china and silver plated ware, elegant bedroom furniture, and a large quantity of kitchen utensils, plants, &c. Also, one silver tea set, 3 pieces.

J. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer.

BY PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS.—On THURSDAY, July 12, at No. 104 8th-av., at 10 o'clock.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Catalogue sale of an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, pier glasses, marble tables, rosewood piano, rich curtains; consisting of the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping. For catalogues, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 21 Liberty-st.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY AND FANCY GOODS.—WEDNESDAY, July 11, at No. 221 Pearl-st., a large assortment of all kinds of White Granite, Flower, Blue and common ware, suitable for grocers, dealers, and country merchants. Also, the stock of a retailer.

JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer, will sell TO-MORROW, 11th inst., at 12 M., on the premises, No. 15 East 29th-st., the machinery and tools of a glass-cutting establishment.

J. L. HARLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, twenty horses, suitable for all purposes. Also new and second-hand wagons, harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depôt.

FARE 37½ CENTS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, July 10	12	M.	Tuesday, July 10	6	P. M.
Wednesday, July 11	1	P. M.	Wednesday, July 11	6	P. M.
Thursday, July 12	1½	P. M.	Thursday, July 12	6	P. M.
Friday, July 13	7	A. M.	Friday, July 13	3½	P. M.
Saturday, July 14	3½	P. M.	Saturday, July 14	3½	P. M.
Sunday, July 15	7½	A. M.	Sunday, July 15	3½	P. M.
Monday, July 16	6	A. M.	Monday, July 16	3	P. M.
Monday, July 16	4	P. M.	Tuesday, July 17	7	A. M.
Tuesday, July 17	4	P. M.			

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

FARE 37½ CENTS.

Leave New-York. July.				Leave Ocean Port. July.			
10—Tuesday	11	A.	M.	10—Tuesday	4	P.	M.
11—Wednesday	6	A.	M.	11—Wednesday	3	P.	M.
12—Thursday	6½	A.	M.	12—Thursday	3	P.	M.
13—Friday	7	A.	M.	13—Friday	3	P.	M.
14—Saturday	3	P.	M.	14—Saturday	7	P.	M.
15—Sunday	8	A.	M.	15—Sunday	4	P.	M.
16—Monday	3	A.	M.	16—Monday	3	A.	M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FIRST ANNUAL COTILLON AND PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF BUNKER HILL LODGE, No. 21, A. P. A., to GLEN WOOD.—The new and splendid steamboat SUN and the barge METER, and Adkins' celebrated Brass and Cotillon Bands are engaged for the occasion. To take place on THURSDAY, July 12, 1855. Tickets 50, admit a Gent and Ladies, to be had of the Committee or at the landings on the morning. Landings—At 18th-st., N. R., at 6 o'clock, A. M.; Hammond-st., 6¼; Spring-st., 6½; Pier No. 3, N. R., 7; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 7½; Roosevelt-st., 7¾; Williamsburg, 8; 8th-st., 8¼; 23d-st., E. R., 9 o'clock. The barge will lie at the foot of 5th-st., East River.

ROBERT SHERARD, Chairman.

GEORGE TILSON, Treasurer.

JAMES MCBRIDE, Secretary.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.—The Sabbath School connected with the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, will proceed to St. Ronan's Well, near Flushing, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1855, on a Pic-nic Excursion. This excursion will afford a fine view of the public institutions on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, and of the beautiful scenery on the East River. The steamboat THOS. G. HAIGHT will leave the foot of 23d-st., North River, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and foot of Amos-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave the Well at 5 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents; children half-price, and may be had at the furnishing store of JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 363 6th-av.; at the store of A. D. SAVAGE, No. 115 6th-av., and at the jewelry store of Mr. PHELPS, No. 180 6th-av. Also, of any of the Teachers.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A. M.; foot Peck-slip, East River, 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT AT KINGSTON.—Passengers leave by the Hudson River Railroad cars from Chambers-st.:

At 6 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 9:05 A. M.

At 9 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 12:34 P. M.

At 12 M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 3:30 P. M.

At 5 P. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 8:25 P. M.

Leave Rhinebeck for New-York—At 6:35 A. M.; at 1:18 P. M.; at 10:23 A. M.; and at 6:35 P. M.

Ferry boats connect at Rhinebeck for Kingston on arrival of above trains.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KINGSTON.—FRIDAY, July 13, 1855, by the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANES, Commander—leaving pier foot of King-st. at 6 o'clock A. M., Pier No. 3, N. R., at 6½, Chambers-st. at 7, Hammond st. at 7½, 20th-st. at 8 precisely, arriving at Kingston early in the afternoon, in time for passengers to witness the Grand Review of the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M. and participate in the Ball in the evening. Returning, will leave Kingston as soon as the entertainments are over, arriving early next morning. Fare for the Excursion, $1 50; each way, $1.

EXCURSION OF THE SANDS-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, TO YONKERS.—By steamer MASSACHUSETTS.—THURSDAY, July 12, 1855.—Tickets 50 cents; children half price; may be obtained at the boat, morning of the excursion. Dodworth's Band is engaged for the occasion. Leaves Deforest Dock, near Fulton Ferry, at 8 A. M. D. O'NEILL, Chairman.

J. I. GASCOIGNE, Secretary.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th-st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.

HARVEY CHAPMAN.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE.—With fixtures, lease and good will, in a good location and well established. A rare chance for a practical man, as the jobbing will pay the expenses. Will be sold with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 50 to 100 per cent. profit; $30,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No. 653 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 5 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment No. [illegible] Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.

WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 63 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 9 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000). 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*:—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York; CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 560 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *uterine diseases* of every description: General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 560 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary, which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac-simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 223 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

DODGE'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—A new and invaluable remedy for rheumatism, pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sprains, bruises, &c. It has been examined and tested by distinguished chemists, whose certificates may be seen at the Agency, and pronounced free from any injurious or hurtful qualities. Every bottle sold is warranted to prove effectual or the money to be returned. Sold by H. W. HILLS, General Agent, No. 679 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Radical cure of all Local Nervous diseases and their concomitant attendants without medicine. Will be sent to any address upon receipt of $1. Address CHARLES S. COOPER, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y. Please specify the complaint.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 109 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 443 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY.—No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN; General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM NORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars, that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantages of giving the engineer the power to apply the brakes; suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurs but that the adoption and proper understanding of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate. Its immediate adoption is demanded as well by the interests of the company as the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of this method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company. W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:40 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:30, Dayton at 6:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't, L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

E. S. FLINT, Sup't, C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 6:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 5 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 3:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. H. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad *via* Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons *en route* to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 387 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to

CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 3:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 8. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, Union Park—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor and a previous teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The distinctive studies of the Third Class are Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Junior Class—Geometry, Mental Philosophy and Chemistry. Senior Class—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic and Butler's Analogy. The Bible, music, composition, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., &c., enter into the whole course. A limited number are received as members of the family of the institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

A. H. WHEELER—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 323 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft, and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon.....................$130

In first cabin, lower saloon.....................110

In second cabin.....................60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;

PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....................Wednesday, July 4.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....................Wednesday, July 18.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....................Wednesday, Aug. 1.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....................Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin.....................$130

Price of passage, second cabin.....................75

This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Independence*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Comet*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to

WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $80—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $80. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California *via* Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship *Empire City*, Capt. H. WINDLE.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Sonora*, R. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, July 14, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31, Palatka $33.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 18.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave from pier No. 12 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Cabin passage fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The *Roanoke* takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 12, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.

L. B. MELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Orient Point, Greenport and Sag Harbor on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M., Greenport at 9, Orient Point 9:45, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 4 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 8 and Union at 4 P. M.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 36 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK S. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against H. B. BREMNUM, the true Christian name of defendant not being known to the plaintiffs.—Complaint filed June 25, 1855, in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Clerk's office in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 115 Nassau st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest from the 22d day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1855. CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je27-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—HERMAN SEBALL against RICHARD KLINGHOLZ, FREDERICK A. BOLTE and MARIA F., his wife, John Kuhlman, Henry Bischoff, Frederick Weichell, Ehlen Werthman, Paul Wegrin, Thomas Merrel, Ferdinand Lawrence, and Edward Minturn.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 20 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1855. T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of June, 1855.

je13-law6wW T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—THOMAS D. ECKERSON having made application to me in writing, setting forth that FREDERICK NAILOR, late of the City of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause; I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me at the Surrogate's office of the County of Hudson, on the twenty-first day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said FREDERICK NAILOR should not be granted to the said THOMAS D. ECKERSON, and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks, at least once in each week next preceding said day.—Dated June 1, 1855.

je20-law4wW E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 18 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1855.

PATRICK BRADLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, } Administrators.

my23-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW TRUTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 25 Pine-st., (at McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing-office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE KIP, } Executors.

mh21-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. & D. LOURY, No. 8 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated April 16, 1855.

MOSES L. HALE, JOSIAH L. HALE, JOSHUA HALE, } Executors.

ap18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 19, 1854.

d20-law6mW EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

ja3-law6mW JOHN A. WEEKS, Executor &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, Esqs., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January 1855.

WILLIAM A. HALSEY, ELIZA F. GILLETT, Administratrix.

ja10-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 142 9th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

je13-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of W. AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 37 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855. ROXANNA SMALLEY, Administratrix.

ja10-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Clermont avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated March 23, 1855.

ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

ap4-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated April 17, 1855. THEO. J. FONDA, Administrator. ap18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.

mh28-law6mW DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 316 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855. ap25-law6mW

JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator.

MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855. ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

je6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LAHAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1855.

jy11-law6mW MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an expeditious communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM. P. JONES, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, L. I.—This establishment is now open for the reception of visitors; the many improvements that have been added to the house and grounds, make it one of the most desirable resorts in the vicinity of New-York. The fast and splendid steamer GLEN COVE leaves the dock at Peck slip every afternoon at 4 P. M., and the steamer DELL GROVE leaves Glen Cove every day at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., for New-Rochelle. Returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M., connecting with the New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply at the Mansion House, Chambers-st., New-York, or to OTIS ORMSBEE, on the premises.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depôt, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms; the house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL.—Staten Island, is open for the Season. Charges, $7 a week; children under ten years of age, $4; servants, $4; horses, $4. Handsome suites of rooms, with parlors. Particulars at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall st., N. Y. Good sea bathing. J. F. KELLETT, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express trains, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Diamond Reef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We observe in the editorial columns of yesterday's issue of your paper, that Professor MAILLEFERT had "addressed a communication to the Common Council, an offer to remove Diamond Reef for a smaller amount than any other bidders."

As our bid for removing Diamond Reef was $32,600 less than Messrs. MAILLEFERT & RAASLOFF's, when the proposals were received—ours being $35,600, and theirs $68,000, we apprehend there must be some error in your statement, but if true, it is somewhat singular that now that the contract is about to be awarded to us as the lowest bidders, that the gentleman is ready to do the work some $30,000 less than their previous offer.

The following were the bids above ours received by the Street Commissioner:

Maillefert & Raasloff	68,000
J. H. Cary	54,000
Cornelius Smith	40,000
And our bid amounted to	35,600

Yours, truly,
HUSTED & KROEHL,
Submarine Engineers.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

Death of an Esteemed Citizen.

Mr. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, an old and highly-respected merchant of this City, died yesterday at noon, at his residence on Staten Island, after a short but painful illness. Mr. AUCHINCLOSS was a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1780, and emigrated to this country in 1803. He established himself in business in New-York in 1805, and for fifty years has been continually engaged in trade, being at his death the oldest dry goods merchant in New-York actually engaged in business—his early cotemporaries, JOHN HAGGERTY, JOHN STEWARD and other old business men, having long since retired.

Throughout his long mercantile life he bore a high character for integrity and sagacity, and his judgment was universally respected. He never sought public office, or took any prominent part in politics, but filled for a long time the office of President of the Board of Trade, and has been at different times a director in various important companies.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS was a Presbyterian of the old school, and one of the founders of Dr. ALEXANDER's church in Fifth-avenue, of which he was the sole survivor. He devoted much of his time and attention to ecclesiastical matters, and was a liberal giver, especially to the church with which he was connected.

His loss will be felt by the whole mercantile community, among whom, it may be said, he has left none but friends. We understand that the funeral will take place to-morrow from Dr. ALEXANDER's Church, of which the deceased was senior elder, and that he will be buried in the Marble Cemetery in Second-street.—*Post.*

Forging Post-Office Stamps.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Francis A. Wheelock was taken into custody by the United States Marshal, charged with forging and having in his possession for unlawful purposes a stamp, purporting to be of San Francisco, Cal., March 3. He was committed.

[Advertisement.]

Liver Complaint, pain in the head, want of appetite, impurity of the blood, are all cured by BRANDRETH's Pills, which are in a peculiar manner suitable and congenial to the disorder incident to this climate. Their prompt and judicious application clear these obstructions of the intestinal canal, the occasion of so many alarming symptoms usually occurring during our Summer months, and always more or less experienced under the heat of a tropical sun. The quick expulsion of obstruction of this kind is most salutary and life saving. The matters which compose these obstructions being generally of so irritating and malignant a nature that mortification of the stomach and bowels is sure to result when, by the folly of the physician, or weakness of the medicine, they are not removed. BRANDRETH's Pills remove these noxious obstructions at once; the system and the blood are then relieved of what, by its retention, was about to produce Death; and the sickness which, under other treatment, would have been fatal, or, at the least, of long duration, is, with BRANDRETH's Pills, only the affair of a few days and a half a dozen doses of Pills.

For 104 years this medicine has had the preference; all others of this class are mere imitations, quite feeble when compared to the original Vegetable Universal Pills of Dr. BRANDRETH, which have in no case failed to give full and perfect satisfaction.

The wise should be prepared always with a box of these pills in their possession; then, when sickness is near, or you feel within its noxious circle, you may resort to this medicine of health-securing power, and be saved. What medicine so congenial for the human frame as that which is certain to expel its influence only for good? BRANDRETH's Pills cannot be used amiss. When fever is around, when the pestilential vapors are floating, perhaps, in the atmosphere we breathe, how important that, upon the first feeling of giddiness, heavy pain in the head, intolerable languor and sleepiness, pain in the back, especially about the kidneys; and these symptoms are occasionally accompanied by a queer gnawing feeling down the left side, with remarkable heaviness just below the ribs. These feelings, or any of them, admonish that four or six BRANDRETH's Pills are wanted. Down with them, they will save you a world of trouble; those who have used them most affirm they are not recommended, not sufficiently advertised, not enough made known.

They prevent danger from contagious maladies. I do not profess that the disease for which they may be used as a preventive may not assail the constitution, but I do affirm, no danger would result from the attack, provided the Pills were used through its varied stages. This is particularly applicable with regard to the Yellow Fever, the Cholera, and Dysentery. These dreadful disturbers of men's minds are entirely within the control of BRANDRETH's Pills, and those who will keep them on hand have no need to fear consequences; "a stitch in time," &c., said a man whose brain was not small, and whose name is better than heaps of wealth to his descendants. And another has observed, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

B. BRANDRETH.

BRANDRETH's Pills are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth's Buildings; at BURNTON's Bookstore, No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 206 Bowery. Also, D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; of J. KERR, No. 312 Broadway; of Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and of all respectable Medicine Venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

For protection against Mosquitoes and all Insects, use HASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of rubber braid, so that it will fit securely at all times, and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and can be taken down in an equally short space of time; yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed. Particular attention paid to orders.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

N. B.—Hotel keepers will find it to their advantage to protect their guests from mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Is now the centre of attraction. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, one of the first actors we have on the Stage, together with Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, an accomplished and talented actress, are attracting large and fashionable audiences. To-night they appear in the beautiful play of the "Stranger,"—the drama of "Good and Evil" concluding the programme.

[Advertisement.]

TOLD IN A FEW WORDS.—The terrible sacrifice of Rich Dress Goods, at CHAS. HEARD & Co's., No. 301 Grand-street. Rich Bareges and Tissues at one shilling and one shilling and sixpence per yard; Paris-Printed Jaconets and Lawns at sixpence and ninepence per yard; Barge de Laines, choice colors, and the most desirable styles, at sixpence and ninepence per yard. Could more be said in fewer words?

[Advertisement.]

BURNTON'S CREAM SYRUPS AND PURE SODA WATER.—Upwards of 20,000 persons have refreshed themselves at BURNTON's Soda Fountains the last few warm days. The new Syrups are made from pure fresh cream, and are the most cooling and delightful drink ever produced. More refreshing even than Ice Cream in hot weather. Call and try it. Corner Canal and Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Ye "Constabel" he hat a bearde
As harde as bearde could be,
Quothe he, "Ye Balm" for shaving is
Ye thing, it is, quothe he.
[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish are unrivaled.

CURTIS & DEY, No. 16 Canal-street,
between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jos. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 606 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

BIRTH.

In this City, at No. 270 West 46th st., on Saturday, July 7, Mrs. ROBERT FYFE, of a daughter.

Glasgow papers please copy.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5, by Rev. James Millett, Mr. THOMAS P. HEALY to Miss MARGARET A. COWEN, both of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, July 3, by Rev. Benjamin Lockwood, of Brooklyn, E. D., ALFRED B. KETCHAM, Esq., counselor-at-law, to Miss S. ANTOINETTE SPANGLER, both of this City.

At Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday, July 1, by Rev. J. E. Du Bose, OLIVER COURSEN, of New-York City, to VIRGINIA, daughter of E. N. Calhoun, M. D., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 9, ELIZA JOHNSTON, youngest daughter of Wm. M. and Mary E. Johnston, aged 2 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst., from her father's residence, No. 380 Broome-st.

In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 10, ISAAC FORD, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 3d av., near 119th st., Harlem, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Church Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 9, ANNIE, youngest child of James M. and Cornelia A. Dunbar, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 172 Henry-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, in Dean st., on Saturday, July 7, WILLIAM WHITE, aged 59 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Staten Island, on Monday, July 9, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Alexander's Church, corner of 19th-st. and 5th av., at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 11th inst., without further invitation.

At her residence, in Cornwall, Orange County, on Third day morning, Seventh Month, 10th, CATHARINE RING, widow of Elias Ring, and daughter of David and Clement Sands, in the 83d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Fourth day, 11th inst. The friends and those of her son, Charles H. Ring, are invited to attend.

At Carmansville, on Tuesday, July 10, EDWARD MORTIMER, only son of Edward and Margaretta R. Anthony, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the house of Mr. George W. Lent, No. 26 McDougal st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Saturday, July 7, after a lingering illness, JAMES GANNON, aged 36 years.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest upon the body of ANTHONY MORRISON, aged 44 years, born in Loughrea, Ireland, who died suddenly from disease of the heart.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 10.

$4,000	Indiana State 5s	86	250	Erie Railroad	s10 52½
500	U. S. 6s '67	120	50	do	s3 52½
2,000	Virginia 6s	96	50	do	b30 52¾
2,000	N. Carolina 6s	99	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	92½	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	103	50	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	102½	50	do	[illegible]
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs	91	250	do	[illegible]
25,000	Ill. RR. Bds	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

25,000	Missouri 6s	86½	100	Erie Railroad	b30 52½
5,000	Va. & Tenn. R. R.		50	do	b15 52½
	2d Mort. Bonds	75	100	do	b60 52½
5,000	Pan. Bs (2d issue)	101½	200	do	[illegible]
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	b10 86½	100	do	b3 52½
10,000	do	b30 86½	100	do	s10 52½
5,000	Erie Bonds of '83	86	57	Little Miami R. R.	96
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 30	150	Hudson Riv. R. R.	43½
100	do	b10 29½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 92
100	do	30½	120	do	91¾
200	Canton Company	s3 27	50	Panama Railroad	101
150	Nic. Transit Co	b10 19	9	do	101½
300	do	17½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b3 110½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 101½	400	Harlem Railroad	s4m 28
200	do	s3 101½	50	do	28½
100	do	s30 101½	200	Reading Railroad	s60 95½
150	do	s60 101½	400	do	s3 95½

TUESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The Collins steamer *Baltic*, sailing from this port for Liverpool to-morrow, will carry out public and private advices of a highly encouraging tone in regard to the Grain and Cotton crops of the country. The harvest reports of the former from the South and West, where the Wheat has fully matured and much of it is gathered, are to the almost unvarying effect that the yield is unprecedentedly large, while the prospect in the Northwestern or Lake States, and in New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England, is equally encouraging. Even our new Pacific State, California, by the last accounts to June 16, just received, is assuming an important position as a Grain growing section of the Union, and is likely this season to turn out a crop largely in excess of the domestic wants of her population. The new Cotton crop at the South continues to look well, and the present weather is said to be everything the planter could reasonably desire. The recent rains caused a partial rise in the Alabama rivers and some of the South-western tributaries of the Mississippi, hitherto blockaded by extreme low water, and the receipts of old crop Cotton have thereby been increased at Mobile and New-Orleans to the extent of from 30,000 to 40,000 bales. The general deficit of receipts at the Southern ports, as compared with last year, is now reduced to 131,000 bales. By commercial practice the Cotton year ends the 31st August, and the probability is, that owing to the favorable nature of the Season the deliveries of the new crop before that date will be somewhat more important at New-Orleans than last year. The fall in prices in this market, from the extreme rates to which speculation carried them up a few weeks since, on the news from Liverpool, is equal to about two cents the pound, though the present quotation for Middling Uplands is ⅛c.@¼c. better than the lowest sales of last week, immediately after the arrival of the *America*.

The business and financial reports which go out by this opportunity are not less satisfactory than the crop advices. There is a healthy but not extravagant increase in the preparations making for the Fall trade in Dry Goods and General Merchandise, as compared with the Spring season. Mercantile Credit has much improved, and failures are extremely rare. The Domestic Commission and Importing interests are easy in their finances, and although collections have been a little backward from particular sections of the country, where there were short Grain crops last year or low waters cut short the deliveries of Cotton, the general result has strengthened confidence in the solvency of the country merchants. In the Atlantic cities Money affairs work comfortably. Discounts, as compared with last July, have been reduced fully one-third in rates, and borrowers outside of Bank are accommodated at 6@8 ℔ cent., where, for 13 months previous to the months of April and March, they were subjected to 9@12, and in some cases 15 ℔ cent. The Specie strength of the Banks, from Baltimore, South, to Boston, East, has been much increased, while the disposition of both lender and borrower, for general business purposes, is to move with commendable caution until the result of the crops and the probable course of prices and demand are clearly ascertained. The individual deposits and country bank balances have been increased in even a greater ratio than the gold accumulations, and in this City they now reckon upwards of $85,000,000, or double the Bank Capital. The tendency of this has been to very free temporary loans on Funded and Share securities, speculation in which, owing to the bright look ahead of crop and business prospects, and particularly the almost certain result of a largely enhanced traffic on our Railroads to and through the West, is extremely active; the movement being further encouraged by the disposition manifested of late in London and on the Continent to purchase into American funds with some liberality.

The Money and Stock circulars of the present date, issued by Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., CAMMANN & Co., and MARIE & KANZ, together with the sales to-day at the Brokers' Board, afford the following quotations for the leading Government, State and miscellaneous Securities, which are known, and more or less dealt in, on the other side. With the exception of Pennsylvania, whose half yearly interest is paid in August, the figures for the Federal and State Stocks are ex dividend, and show an improvement, as compared with last week, of from 1 to 3 ℔ cent.

U. States 6s of 1867-8	120	St. Louis County 6s	84½
New-York 6s of 1872	119½	St. Louis do. short date	94½
New-York 6s of 1873	120	Sacramento City 10s	87½
Ohio 6s of 1860	107	New-York Central 7s	103
Ohio 6s of 1875	112½	New-York Central 6s	91½
Pennsylvania 5s, old	90½	N. Y. Central Shares	101½
Pennsylvania Coupons	93½	Erie 7s, 1883	96½
Kentucky 6s	102	Erie 7s, 1875	92½
Virginia 6s	96	Erie Shares	52½
Tennessee 6s	96	Panama Shares	101½
Louisiana 6s	97	Hudson 1st Mort	103
Missouri 6s	87	Hudson Convert	79
North Carolina 6s	99	Illinois Central 7s	86½
Georgia 6s	99	Illinois Free Lands	89½
California 7s	87½	Illinois Shares	98
Indiana 5s	86	Reading Shares	95½
New-York City 5s, long	100	Cleve. & Columbus	107
Philadelphia 6s	94½	Galena	110½
Cincinnati 6s	96½	Rock Island	97½
Baltimore 6s	99½	Dayton	84½
St. Louis 6s	87½	Toledo	91½
New-Orleans R. R. 6s	80	Alton 1st Mort	93
New-Orleans 6s, reg	91	Alton 8s, 2d Mort	90
Pittsburg 6s	81½	Mich. South. Shares	102½
San Francisco 10s	105	Michigan Central	97½
Chicago 6s	93	Ohio Trust ex div	100
Detroit 7s	103	Delaware & Hudson	132
Cleveland 7s	105	Pennsylvania Coal	103
Memphis 6s	79½		

EXCHANGES.

London	109¾@ 110½
Paris	5.12½@ 5.15
Amsterdam	41 @ 41⅛
Frankfort	41⅛@ 41¼
Bremen	79 @ 79¼
Hamburg	36⅛@ 36¼
Antwerp	5.13¾@ 5.16¼

The Exchanges, as quoted, closed this afternoon less firm than they opened for the packet yesterday. There was not much done on London at the outside fraction, several of the leading banking houses drawing freely at 110. A fair amount of business was also done in transient Bank and local commercial bills at 109¾, ⅞ @110. The shipments of Specie were not all entered at the steamer's office this afternoon. They will probably exceed a million of dollars. The remittances in American Bonds and Shares will embrace a number of small orders in the Western Railroad and City and County Securities not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and bought by private inquiry.

The Stock Market this forenoon felt, unfavorably, the impression created by the enlargement of the Bank Loans. The increase of two and a quarter millions, during the past week, was partly the result of the *conflicting way in which the averages were made up for the intervening 4th July, but as remarked in our last notice, the* operation of the new State Loan and the funds which it threw into the Street had much to do with both the Discount and Deposit columns of the Statement. At the Second Board the market was better, and the closing sales show no very marked difference from Monday, except in Reading, the rapid rise in which was not sustained. Demand loans were quite active at 6@7 ℔ cent., the Brokers making up their accounts, however, with ease on these terms. The Western Bank balances are increasing, particularly from Ohio and Indiana. The Panama steamer with the California mails of June 16—already anticipated by the Nicaragua route—arrived this evening, and will deliver to-morrow $839,000 in Gold. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $230,138; received $173,781, and held at the close $1,959,660.

In a recent notice taken by one of our Wall-street cotemporaries of the very exceptionable use made in the Northwest of certain Wild Cat Bank Charters in Georgia, the Manufacturers' Bank of Macon was confounded with the Merchants' Bank of the same place. The former is owned at home; has its circulation at home, and is, we are assured, prudently and safely managed, keeping a good account with one of our City Banks.

It is stated that the party who were recently voted out of the direction of the Broadway Bank, through the controlling influence of the President, with whom they had a difference *two years ago*, are about to "get up" a new Bank in the same neighborhood. We do not hear that it is called for by the business wants of Broadway or Park-place, but it will, no doubt, serve the private purpose of restoring to the Bank parlor the gentlemen who, in failing to publicly expose certain abuses in the old Bank at the time they occurred, put themselves in the power of the very officer that they now charge with wrong doing.

Money Circular for England.

Per Baltic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

Although the transactions in the Stock market during the last fortnight have been comparatively limited, the tendency of prices is generally upward. The amount of first-class securities offered for sale is small, while the demand is steady, principally for domestic account, the foreign orders being in many instances limited below current rates. There have been sales of United States 6s, 1867, and of the new New-York State Loan at 120. Our present quotations of State Stocks, excepting Pennsylvania 5s, are *interest off*, and show a general improvement of 2@3 ℔ cent. The advance in Louisiana 6s is fully 6 ℔ cent. For City Bonds, the market is quiet. But few are offered, and the demand is light. In Railroad securities the principal changes are an advance of 4 ℔ cent. in the 1st Mortgage Bonds, and of 3½ ℔ cent. in the shares of the Reading Railroad, 3 ℔ cent. in Illinois Central Railroad Construction, and 7 ℔ cent. in the Freeland Bonds, with stock privilege. Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Bonds have also improved 2 ℔ cent. A dividend of 6 ℔ cent. for the last six months has been declared by the Panama Railroad, and is deducted in the quotations herewith, which consequently show an advance of 3 ℔ cent. on those given in our last report. The Hudson and Western Railroad has also declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on 1st proximo. There were no new defaults in the payment of interest on the 1st inst. The demand for money is more active, but it has been fully met by an increased movement in loans on the part of the Banks, and there is no material change in the rates of interest. Loans on call range from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., and discount of first class paper from 6 to 7 ℔ cent. The Bank statements for the fortnight show the following result:

	June 23.	July 7.	Increase.
Loans	$94,080,465	$97,885,421	$3,705,956
Specie	14,705,599	15,381,063	675,464
Circulation	7,335,653	7,742,069	407,416
Deposits	79,113,136	85,647,249	6,534,114

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

The business of the week, interrupted by the celebration of the Fourth of July, was resumed on the following day, when the news by the Liverpool steamer to 24th June, was received. This produced, at first quite a depressing effect upon our Stock Market, but the home influences, of continued abundance of money, of a prospect of diminished shipments of Gold, and the demand occasioned by the reinvestment of portion of the large amounts of dividends collected, soon overcame the momentary heaviness and caused some of the substantial stocks to reach higher prices than they had yet touched. To-day, the Weekly Bank Report operated as a damper upon the Market. The many interests due on the 1st July, have been met with punctuality. The demand for United States 6s continues; New-York 6s are in good request for banking purposes, and have touched 119@120 for those of 1872 and '73. There was, during the week, a rise of ½ on Indiana 5s, of 2 on Tennessee 6s, of 3 on Louisiana 6s, and of 1 ℔ cent. on Missouri 6s. The latter gave rise to active transactions. There was somewhat more doing in Western City Bonds, generally, although still in limited amounts. Some sales of the Bonds of St. Louis, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Sacramento and San Francisco, took place, as also of some of the Kentucky County Bonds, without material change in prices. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, July 10, 1855.

Since our advices of 2d inst., the holiday of the Fourth has intervened; but, notwithstanding this interruption, the movement of the week has been large. The abundance of money, the investment of the heavy dividends paid out in the beginning of the month, and the favorable advices received *from different sections of* the country as to the crops, have imparted a pretty general upward tendency to the market. The movement would have been more marked had it not been for the news received on the 5th per Liverpool steamer of the 23d of June, of the effect produced in the London and Paris markets by the reverses sustained on the 18th of June by the Allied Armies before Sebastopol. Speculative securities were temporarily depressed by these advices, but they renewed the same day, and the market remained firm up to yesterday. To-day, the expanded condition of the Banks produces a disposition to realize, and most stocks show a downward tendency. Orders in stocks for foreign account seem to have been gradually increasing for some weeks past, and less disinclination is shown to touch securities which for a long time had been neglected. City and County Bonds are only sold in limited quantities. Railway Bonds are higher, with considerable sales. We note some transactions in La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds. MARIE & KANZ.

Cotton Circular.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10.

The market had closed firm at the issue of our last circular per *Atlantic* on 27th ult., but broke down again on the receipt of the *Baltic's* advices to 16th ult. Large parcels of cotton appear to have been held here under limits above our range of prices for the arrival of this packet, when they were to be peremptorily sold. The effect of course was a decline in price to meet the views of exporters, as speculation had entirely ceased, and rates fell to 11c. for middlings, but recovered ½c. on the 30th, at which they were steady up to receipt of the *America's* accounts to 23d ult. on Thursday, 5th inst. These advices of sales in the week under 25,000 bales at a decline of ⅛d. and gloomy accounts from the Crimea for the allied armies, although accompanied by favorable weather, were disappointing here, and buyers demanded ½c. decline. Some sales were reported as low as 10¾c. for middlings, but buyers were plenty at higher figures, and found 10¾c. too low to proceed with in quantity. The market was slimly supplied with samples under 10½c., holders being averse to sell under 10¾c. The business has been light since, and certainly has not amounted to 1,000 bales daily. The sales and shipments from first hands in the fortnight amount to 16,000 bales. We adjust our quotations to the prices at which purchases can occasionally be made, which show a decline in the fortnight of 1½c., at which the market closed steady yesterday, with indications of an upward tendency.

The Tombigbee River has risen again since our last issue, and let out 20,000 bales, but has since fallen and is likely now to remain down. Three steamboats have reached New-Orleans from the Arkansas River, two *from the Ouchita, and one each from White and Black* Rivers—all with light loads and reporting falling streams. None from Red River above Alexandria. These arrivals coming to the ports on the receipt of the lower markets abroad, sales have been effected as low as 9¼c. both at Mobile and New-Orleans, but as telegraphic orders to buy freely under 10c. were *dispatched with the America's news, it is supposed that* the markets has been swept ere this date. There is no change in public opinion about the extent of the receipts of this crop. The growing one has been greatly benefited by the frequent showers, and should they now cease and we are favored with continued hot and dry weather it will be very desirable.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.

The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the above road, as consolidated, was held yesterday, (Tuesday,) at the Astor House, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed June 26, last, to take into consideration the plan of adjustment proposed on behalf of the Directors of the Company, as published in the TIMES of the 29th ult. Mr. WILLIAM M. VERMILYEA again occupied the Chair, and Mr. WILLIAM DEGROOT acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the report was presented and read. We present the following complete digest of it:

The Committee are satisfied that some compromise is necessary, and they think that, with some modifications and additions, the plan proposed (and published in full in the TIMES of the 28th June) should be adopted.

1. That the holders of bonds under first mortgages, submit to a relinquishment of two years' interest on such bonds.

2. That all the existing mortgages, and the bonds secured by the same, (except the $24,000 remaining of the original mortgage, due in July, 1855,) be surrendered for cancelation, and that there be issued by the Consolidated Company a new series of bonds, to be secured by a mortgage of the entire Road and equipments, equal in amount to the outstanding bonds secured by the first mortgages of the three divisions, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York. The principal of said bonds payable in twenty years, with the privilege of conversion into the capital stock of the Company at the option of the holder. These bonds to be issued for the sole purpose of exchange, dollar for dollar, for the bonds secured by said first mortgages.

3. That there be paid in full, out of the earnings of the Road: all taxes due and unpaid; claims for labor and materials; the $24,000 original bonds due July, 1855, and the interest on the same and all claims secured either upon the property of the Company or by such undoubted personal security as should prevent the creditor from submitting to an abatement of his claim, provided that the amount of claims so to be paid in full shall not exceed $64,000.

4. That after the year 1857 a Sinking Fund be created, and that 10 per cent. of the net earnings of the Road after paying the interest on the first liens be set apart for that purpose.

5. That a receiver be forthwith appointed in the case now pending in Erie County, Ohio, with power to take possession of and manage the entire road, and all its appurtenances, and property; to appoint and remove all the employés of the Company, other than the President and Directors; to receive the income of the Company; appropriate the receipts to necessary repairs and running expenses, and pay the balance of the floating debt, so that the whole cost of the property shall be represented by a sum not exceeding $2,400,000 of bonds and stock after the expenditure of the $200,000 appropriated to the floating debt, and to accumulate the residue, subject to further directions, and with such other powers as to the Court may seem expedient.

The Committee then give a statement of the results of the plan so modified. The entire debt and stock, now amounting to four millions of dollars, will be reduced, the preferred debts being paid to $2,400,000, divided into the new series of bonds $1,290,000, and stock as reduced $1,110,000. The reduction proposed upon the several bonds and stocks, the Committee think, will add to their actual value, the only one having any appreciable value in the present condition of affairs is the debt secured by the first mortgages. And as to this, the apparent loss of two years' interest will be amply compensated by the increased value of the capital, and the certainty of future regular payments of interest, and the final redemption of the principal, while the second and third mortgages will derive their value from this compromise. The reason for a distinction between the securities stock of the Columbus and Lake Erie Company, and the Mansfield and Sandusky City Company, exists in the fact that the first named Road has cost less per mile than the last, and parties interested base their demands upon a supposed ability to make more advantageous connection with other Roads.

The Committee then offered a statement of the indebtedness of the Road, as also a copy of the original plan of adjustment proposed, already published *exclusively in the TIMES*; they also furnished the draft of an agreement to be signed by those assenting to the arrangement.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr.—I have been before made acquainted with the contents of this report in some respects, although I have not been present to hear the entire reading. I have a set of resolutions drawn up in conformity with the suggestions of the report, which will properly bring up the business before us. I therefore move you, Sir, that

Resolved, 1. That this meeting do adopt and approve of the Report made by the Committee, and recommend the plan of adjustment with the modifications proposed in the Report to the concurrence of all parties concerned.

2. That the form of contract reported by the Committee be adopted, and the parties present will now proceed to sign the same.

3. That —— & —— be, and they are hereby appointed agents, whose duty it shall be to solicit the various parties interested to sign the contract; and that their charges and compensation be adjusted and paid by the Receiver under the sanction of the Court where the proceedings are pending.

4. That this meeting do recommend —— as Receiver, and respectfully request the Court or Judge to whom the appointment belongs, to confer the office upon him; inasmuch as the duties of the Receiver will be such as to require his entire time and constant attention, this meeting do further request that his compensation be sufficiently liberal to insure the services of a competent person.

After some further remarks by Mr. MANN,

Mr. CAMP, of Ohio, (the President of the road,) followed, I beg leave to offer on behalf of the Board of Directors an amendment to the resolutions presented by the last speaker. Since the subject was referred to this Committee a schedule of the plan proposed was sent to Ohio and submitted for the consideration of the stockholders there. The result appears in a series of resolutions which I will offer as an amendment; they were sent to me with the request to lay them before this meeting. The action of this body drew from the Board of Directors a series of resolutions which I will read before presenting my resolutions, as being my instructions:

Whereas, It is known that an adjourned meeting of creditors and stockholders is appointed to be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of July next, to take into consideration what can be done to put this road on a footing of security and income; therefore,

Resolved, That as parties in interest, we are of opinion that it is not in our power to stipulate for the receiver as proposed, that power belonging to the stockholders.

Resolved, That this Board, as a party defendant in the case in which the receiver is to be appointed, will hold themselves uncommitted on that question in the present state of affairs.

Now, Sir, having read to you the action of the Directors, I beg to offer in amendment to the proposition of Mr. MANN that it be

Resolved, That the appointment of a Receiver, as contemplated by the Report, shall be understood to continue until the 1st Monday of December next, at which time, in the event that the plan shall not be concurred in by the various parties in interest, the continuance of such Receiver under the appointment herein agreed to shall cease. And on or after the said 1st Monday of December, either party shall be at liberty to move for or resist a new appointment of a Receiver, upon such showing as may then be made for or against such appointment.

Hon. Mr. STANSBURY, of Ohio, said: I am counsel for the trustees, under the first mortgage, of the Sandusky Railroad; I do not own a dollar of the stock; I *have not a dollar of the debt, and I live in a part of the* country away from the road, so that I have no feeling other than as counsel for my clients, so I have stated; of course I owe them a duty that I must not forget; indeed, I would not have gone beyond that strict line of legal duty if I had not been somewhat called on to the deliberations of the last committee in the matter of the appointment of a receiver. In my estimation, this point now under consideration is merely a matter on paper, but I know enough of men, that they are apt to split on such matters. You see that from Ohio this opposition to the appointment is without limit; it seems that they are willing that this property should go into the hands of a receiver, as a step to carry out the plan of adjustment proposed. But they say, What if the plan is not adopted? What if you fail to adjust matters? What will become of the road then? Is it to be left to the receiver, or to revert to our hands? That is what they want. They then want it to become *status ante bellum, or rather ante concordiam.* What is the objection to that? First, they surrender the road at present. Why do you now oppose this? The trustees say to you, we are entitled to a receiver now, by showing that the debt is unpaid. I say to you, gentlemen from Ohio, that we shall have a stronger case on the first Monday of December. But I fully believe that whether this plan is carried out or not, that the Road will continue in the hands of a Receiver, that any Court will make a new appointment. Your Road never will go back to you unless this plan is carried out. Suppose you regret this proposition—and to reject this amendment seems to me to be to reject the whole recommendation—for you will meet with opposition from its proposers; you say to us "go on with your law suits," and we will do it; that is our business; we shall go on for the appointment of a Receiver; all the Stockholders and Directors, and all interested in Ohio will oppose us. Now let me say to you,—but I say to you we shall not have a very easy road to travel in getting that receiver, but we shall have it. But these are particular difficulties that exist everywhere in the coercion of payment on mortgages of Railroads; but the law is going to be enforced in Ohio; she is not going to repudiate; I think we can get the appointment of a Receiver. But then the question arises, what will he have to receive? He must receive the Road. But you want to put him in possession of the Road as a running machine. I would, therefore, in regard to this first step, that we should take it altogether.

The question on the amendment was then again put and carried unanimously.

The resolutions offered by Mr. MANN, as amended by Mr. CAMP, were then put to the meeting *seriatim* and carried.

On motion of Mr. MANN it was

Resolved, That the Committee who made the Report be authorized to fill the blanks as to the parties, to obtain assent to the plan proposed and the party who shall act as receiver.

Mr. HOWELL, of New-Brunswick, then moved, that it be recommended to the Committee to call together the parties in interest, according to the standing of their interests, if it be by them deemed expedient. Adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Eastern Railroad Meeting—Heavy Defalcation.

From the Boston Atlas, June 10.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad Corporation was held yesterday in Chapman Hall. The various rumors of the defalcation of the late Treasurer, WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, induced a full attendance, about five hundred persons being present.

ALBERT THORNDIKE, Esq., President of the Corporation, read the Directors' Twentieth Annual Report. The receipts and expenses of the Road to May 31, 1855, a period of eleven months, have been as follows: Total receipts from all sources, $653,614 67. The expenses *for working the Road during the same time have been* $298,767 56. Balance of the accounts $354,847 11. Less rent for use of the Grand Junction Railroad, $13,387 58. *Insurance and taxes, $6,827 50. Interest account,* $170,462 91, leaving to credit of profit and loss, $204,580 03. *The receipts from 946,714 passengers have been* $468,199 54. From freight $108,569 03. The income from the property of the road has been $47,102 42.

The President then read the following supplementary report, giving all the information known as yet by the Directors in relation to the defalcations of the Treasurer:

To the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad Company:

Within a few days, and since the report now submitted to the Stockholders was prepared, the late Treasurer has given information to the Directors that he has deceived them for many years—in fact, almost the whole time of his connection with the Company—and is a defaulter for a large amount, which he has concealed in various ways in the accounts of the Company, notwithstanding the careful and scrutinizing examinations which have been frequently made by skillful accountants.

He gave at the same time a statement, hastily made out, of the accounts which were incorrectly represented on the books, and since then has furnished a more carefully prepared statement, by which it appears that in the account on his books called sundry accounts, there is a difference of | $41,169 61

Notes payable	46,800 00
Asiatic Bank—being for bills which he had represented as paid, and which were not	56,807 73
Merchants' Bank, Boston	3,769 04
A note of the Company which he has used for collateral security for his own note	7,500 00
In addition to this, there is an over issue of about 625 shares, which, at the market price ($50) amount to	31,250 00
Total	$187,296 38

The shortness of time since the disclosure has prevented an examination of all the accounts, but we have reason to suppose that he has given correct information. He has expressed a readiness to do everything in his power to diminish the loss to the Company by his misconduct, by transferring all property under his control; and, in addition to $3,000 in money, he has conveyed to one of the Directors, in trust for the Company, his dwelling-house and land in Newton, a house in Temple-street in Boston, and various other items of property, the value of which he estimates at about $63,000. His bonds as Treasurer are for $30,000. There are also other items of property, from which he expects a large amount will be realized, the value of which is uncertain.

The Directors do not consider that the interests of the stockholders would be promoted by a more explicit statement at the present time, but would submit the following vote:

Voted, That a Committee of Stockholders be appointed, to examine the accounts of the Company, and to take such measures relative to any defalcations or frauds as they may deem expedient, with authority to employ counsel and such accountants as they may find necessary.

Both reports were laid on the table.

Mr. PRESTON, of Portsmouth, read a series of resolutions passed at a recent stockholders' meeting in Portsmouth, which recommended that the election of Directors be deferred till after a thorough investigation of the Company's affairs should be had, and deprecated the "free pass" system over the road.

After a rather warm debate, in which the management of the affairs of the Road was freely commented upon, the following gentlemen were, on motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, selected as a Committee to make inquiry into the condition of the Corporation, and report at an adjourned meeting on the 30th instant: Wm. Richardson, of Boston; Wm. H. Brewster, Newburyport; Asahel Huntington, Salem; George M. Browne, Boston; Henry H. Ladd, Portsmouth; Joseph N. Sanderson, Lynn; and Levi Merriam, Boston.

This Committee was instructed to meet at the rooms of the Corporation, in Exchange-street, at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and to report progress at the next adjourned meeting of the stockholders.

The President remarked that the Board had reason to believe that Mr. TUCKERMAN had represented his defalcations correctly.

Mr. ROGERS, of Gloucester, moved that the Treasurer prepare and publish a statement of the names of stockholders, and residence, with the amount of their stock, on the 1st of July, 1854, 1st of January, 1855, and 2d of July, 1855, to be ready for distribution to the stockholders of the adjourned meeting.

Considerable discussion arose on a proposition to pass the stockholders over the road free to an adjourned meeting. The motion passed. A motion to refund the money paid as fare by stockholders to-day and give them a free pass home, and also on all their future meetings, was laid on the table, when the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday, July 30th.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

The following is our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,710,000	Amount due to other Banks	6,163,122
Loans and Disc'ts	55,887,706	Deposits	15,886,849
Specie in Banks	3,495,260	Circulation	8,264,668
Amount due from other Banks	8,895,195		

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 6.

OUR COTTON market has considerably declined—all qualities being quoted ½c. lower. The sales to-day were 2,500 bales at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Middling. The week's business foots up 10,000 bales, with receipts during the same period of 7,500 bales against 6,600 bales for the corresponding week last year. The receipts at this port are now 314,000 bales short of the same date in 1854. Stock on hand 44,000 bales. The sales of COFFEE during the past week have been 3,000 bags at 10½c. for prime. The stock on hand amounts to 10,000 bags. FLOUR has declined to $8 62½.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 10—12½ P. M.

There is more inquiry for FLOUR this morning, but prices are without change. Sales 3,500 bbls. at $8 25@$9 25 for good to choice Wisconsin and good Ohio. A sale was made of 1,500 barrels Ohio, to be delivered from October 1, to November 1, sellers option, at $6 50. WHEAT is more active and lower. Sales, 6,000 bushels Upper Lake. RECEIPTS for the 48 hours ending noon yesterday—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 6,813 bushels; Corn, 53,281 bushels; Oats, 33,200 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 10—6½ P. M.

FLOUR—Sales to-day, 300 bbls. Straight State, at $8 75@$9 50. WHEAT—Sales, 6,000 bushels Upper Lake on private terms. CORN—Sales, 18,000 bushels at 84c. Receipts to-day, 1,800 bbls. FLOUR; 25,000 bushels WHEAT.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Tuesday—First Board—$6,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70 … $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83 … City 6s … Pittsburg 6s … Wilmington Railroad … Union Canal … Reading Railroad … Long Island Railroad … Lehigh Navigation … Pennsylvania Railroad … Little Schuylkill Railroad … Mechanics' Bank … Penn Township Bank … Commercial Bank. *Between Boards*—Cincinnati 6s … Camden and Amboy Railroad … Little Schuylkill Railroad … Reading Railroad … Harrisburg Railroad. *Second Board*—City Railroad 6s … Schuylkill Navigation 6s … Allegheny Co. 6s … Pennsylvania Railroad … Long Island Railroad … Lehigh Zinc … Schuylkill Navigation … Schuylkill Nav. Pref. … Commer. Bank. *After Board*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s … Pennsylvania 5s … Reading Railroad … Reading Railroad Bonds … Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s … Pennsylvania Railroad … Morris Canal … Schuylkill Navigation 6s … Schuylkill Navigation Stock … Schuylkill Navigation Preferred … Long Island Railroad … Vicksburg Railroad … Girard Bank … Lehigh Zinc … Union Canal … New-Creek.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Illinois from Aspinwall and California—Mrs. Davenport, Miss Davenport, F. Kent and lady, Lieut. Rhinde, U. S. N.; Lieut. Hunt, U. S. N.; J. S. Spinney, bearer of dispatches from Peru; Lieut. Ammen, U. S. A.; Lieut. Lattimer, U. S. A.; Lieut. Forden, U. S. A.; Major Eaton, U. S. A.; G. Lecoure, French Consul at Panama; Mrs. Berry and two children; Geo. Doty, W. H. Taylor, J. Johnson, Mrs. Plum and child, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Adler and daughter, Mr. White and lady, A. M. Vail, [illegible] … and 383 others in the cabin and steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—[illegible] … B. Gibbs and son, Nicholas Cruger, lady, 2 children and nurse, E. C. Bellamy, Richard Ware, Dr. Wakefield.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 38	Sun sets	7 32	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 13	Gov. Island	7 02	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JULY 10.

Cleared.

Steamships—Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships—Glance, Gillespie, Glasgow, Tapscott & Co.

Barks—A. H. Kimball, Sleeper, Rockland, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Elias Pike, Stevens, Cape Town, Dugan & Leland; Anna Deline, (Brem.,) Hellendorf, Bremen, Thompson & Hunter; Rhein, (Ham.,) Hanck, Hamburg, E. Bosh & Kunhardt; Shirley, Scales, Richmond, Barling, Kirby & Co.

Brigs—Sea Foam, Moore, Cadiz, ——; Adeline Milliken, Salem, Neamish & Sons; Augustine, Sanborn, Gaudad Bolivar, Herbeck & Co.; G. Spencer, Bunce, Gibraltar, McCready, Mott & Co.

Schooners—G. M. Robertson, Morrow, Aux Cayes, Pendleton & Jones; Charm, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Crowell & Hazard; Miss Dassaway, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Eugenia, (Port.,) Rosa, Madeira, H. & F. W. Meyer; Nonpareil, (Br.,) Gillett, St. Johns, N. B., D. R. DeWolf; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Chisholm, St. Johns, N. B.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Hartstein, Aspinwall, May 31, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. July 8, at 10 P. M., off *Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamships Alabama and* Marion.

Ship Washington, ——, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 636 passengers.

Ship O. Thayer, (Old.,) Addiaks, Bremen June 6, in ballast and 280 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Carnell, Havre May 28, with mdse. and 340 steerage passengers to Lane, West & Co.

Brig Rosalie, (Br.,) Holmes, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. D. DeWolf.

Brig Gladiator, (Br.,) Salter, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Card, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. George Gillman, Cooper, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Ward, Barker, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal and 4 passengers to Chase & Small.

Schr. Oliver Snellman, Baker, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Mary M. Brainerd, Butler, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. R. B. Coleman, Gorum, Sable Banks, with 400 fish to master.

Schr. R. S. Douglass, Gaines, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Risley, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Orion, Cary, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Notus, ——, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Alexander M. Christy, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Henry, Baker, Wickford, R. I.

Schr. Nightingale, Hull, Providence.

Sloop Amelia, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence.

Propeller Mount Savage, (Cromwell's line,) Scudder, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. Riley.

Schr. Pearl, Kelly, New-Bedford, bound to Albany.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Sloop Joel Hall, Cal, Portland, Conn.

Sloop Samuel Hall, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Sailed.

Ships Contest, Brewster, Bombay; Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool; Orphan, Kempton, New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr., ships Abby Brown, Trapani; Ashland, New-Orleans; brig Martha Washington, Messina.

Notice to Mariners.

BUOYS—*Newburyport Harbor, Mass.*—A nun buoy, of the third class, painted black and white perpendicular stripes, has been placed in five fathoms water at low tide, off Newburyport Bar, the west light bearing W. by S., distant 2 281 yards. Vessel bound in over the Bar should bring this buoy in range with the west light and run for it. This course will carry them over in seven feet at low water.

Running in on that range, a small buoy light will be seen just touching the south side of the west light.

When over the Bar, and half way to the shore, there will be found a spar buoy, painted black, to be left on the port hand. The course is N. W. ¾ W. up past a buoy in mid-channel, painted black and white perpendicular stripes, to the red buoy on Black Rocks, when it is W. S. S.; passing a buoy off Joppa Flats, painted black, (to be left on the port hand,) and a red buoy on Joe Noyes' Point, (to be left on the starboard hand,) to the upper mid channel buoy, painted black and white perpendicular stripes; thence between the two piers up to the anchorage. These piers are near the city.

By order of the Light-House Board.

A. A. HOLCOMB,
Light-House Inspector, 2d District.

BOSTON, June 18, 1855.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, May 29, 1855.

Coast of Spain on the Atlantic—Alteration of Light at Cadiz.—Official information has been received at this office, through the Department of State, that the Spanish Government have given notice that on the 1st June next, (1855,) the present revolving light on the castle of San Sebastian, at Cadiz, will be changed to a fixed bright light, with red flashes at intervals of two minutes.

The new illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, of the second order of Fresnel. The light will be elevated 163 feet above the level of the sea, and be visible 18 miles, in clear weather, from the deck of a ship.

There has been no change in the position of the light.

By order of the Light-House Board,
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Memoranda.

The ship Zone, of Portland, arr. yesterday fm. Shields, reports: May 27, fell in with the brig Promoter, of Sunderland, fm. Carthagena for Liverpool, 47 ds out, leaking badly, and short of provisions, supplied them. June 28, lat. 43 [illegible], lon. 58 44, picked up a small boat, 14 feet long, bottom painted white, green top, apparently not very long in the water; same time, spoke schr. Hawk, of London, fm. Bermuda for St. Johns, N. F. The Z. sld. in co. with ship Vandalia, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

July 5, Nantucket South Shoal bearing W. N. W., 25 miles, Br. bark Stanley, fm. Halifax for Nassau.